

The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS



RECORDING THE ELECTRICAL ERA

VOL. XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1935

NO. 4

AMERICA'S ^{low}~~HIGH~~ STANDARD
OF LIVING



Who? Why? Where? When?



WHO? (1) **You**, if you need life insurance; and practically every one does, for one reason or another.
(2) **Union Cooperative Insurance Association**, because it is a legal reserve life insurance company, organized in 1924 to issue life insurance policies.

WHY? Because life insurance is the finest and easiest way for working men and women to establish an estate, and obtain protection for themselves as well as for their dependents.

WHERE? Wherever you are. You write to us that you are interested, tell us your age or the age of the child or adult to be insured, and we will give full information. Also, if you live in the vicinity of one of our agents, we will ask him to call, to answer your questions and assist you in every way possible.

WHEN? **Now** is the best time for life insurance, because if you are protected **now**, you will be protected in the future whenever the need arises.

Now, when you can pass a physical examination, is the only time for life insurance.

Now, when you are young (or even fairly young), the premiums are smaller than they ever will be again.

Now, before old age is upon you, is the time for preparing your own retirement salary, by means of a Retirement Income Bond, or an Annuity.

Now, when the baby is little, you must prepare for his education. He'll need the money in about fifteen years.

So, **Whoever** you are, **Whatever** your insurance needs are,
Wherever you are, Insure **Now** and in Union Cooperative.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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Magazine Chat

One of the most important writers in the labor movement has been good enough to send us an editorial from one of the large daily papers. This editorial raises a question of interest to all writers and journalists. The editorial says, "We began by giving the public something better than it wanted, and the public ended by wanting it."

The labor writer is good enough to point out that the Electrical Workers Journal appears to be following this policy. He says, "As I studied it, I thought of the work you have done in your Journal and I thought how there must have been times when it was brought to your attention that you were shooting a little too high. It is for that reason I am sending you the clipping and should such occasions arise in the future you can take it from your drawer, read it over, and then roll another reef in your sleeve for further battle."

Of course, the policy stated has always made good in every field. It may take a little longer time to sell a good article but its effect is cumulative and after a while it sells itself.

The competition of the daily press or the big business magazines with the Electrical Workers Journal is only half effective. Labor unionists who have come into a vision of the labor struggle soon detect the "pap" they are being fed by the big industrialists through their publications. Men do not, and never have lived on "pap." They want substance, honesty, sincerity, and reality.

If the Electrical Workers Journal has only partially fulfilled the ideal of rising above the apparent level of our readers, it is quite happy. It wants to go on serving the membership and the friends of labor with facts, research information, and truth of spirit as well as it can.



Courtesy of 14th Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings, Corcoran Gallery, Washington

"THE STRIKER"

By

JULIUS BLOCH

A Sympathetic Portrait of the Striker

Manly Indignation in the Posture. Visionary Determination of Eyes and Lips. Prodigious Pugnacity of the Hands. Calm Confidence in the Justice of His Cause Expressed in Every Lineament of the Young Figure.

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Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

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Moreover, this now famous report, copies of which have become scarce, reveals that there is a marked tendency for minimum wages to become maximum. In short, the liquidation of labor which began with the crash of 1929 is proceeding in these United States at a rate that is actually horrible to contemplate. This liquidation is due in part at least to the following causes:

1. The failure to limit profits.
2. The failure to impose restriction upon monopolies and quasi-monopolies.
3. The rapid introduction of labor eliminating devices and automatic machinery.
4. The failure to preserve differentials between wages of skilled workers and wages of unskilled workers.
5. The expenditure of vast sums of money by big business to destroy labor unions and the refusal of big business to permit the natural extension of union principles to industries.

These then are the factors present in the United States which are rapidly smashing the so-called American standard of living and erecting in its stead a standard which has many of the aspects of industrial peonage.

II.

To the unreflective man a standard of living involves merely material values. However, a standard of living does and should contain much more. It should look something like this:

1. Tangible values — food, clothing, shelter, a saving margin, medical care, and the sum total of those material things that go to make up a decent state of well-being.
2. Intangibles — security, an opportunity to improve one's economic and cultural position, leisure and participation in industrial management.

Now it is obvious that with some 10 to 15 million men idle, without opportunity to work, that we have created a situation where automatically the standard of living for the entire citizenship has fallen. These workers who have passed on to relief rolls have lost many values which make for self-respect, morale and good citizenship. Only in a limited sense is this great group of American workers buyers of goods and consumers of commodities. Their very presence in the body politic tends to drag down decent standards of living. This is an obvious fact but one can turn to figures to support a contention that the standard of living, that is the measurement of tangible values, has greatly fallen in these United States.

According to the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' research organization, the national income per capita in 1929 was \$683; in 1930, \$571; in 1931, \$440; in 1932, \$315; in 1933, \$324. Looking at the picture from another angle and turning again to a set of figures prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board, we learn that in 1929 the production per worker was \$1,719; in 1930, \$1,436; in 1931, \$1,107; in 1932, \$793; in 1933, \$814.

Many on Half Consumption

It is apparent then that each citizen of the United States is allowed to produce about one-half of what he produced in 1929 and as a result he has about one-half of the income he had in 1929. This is the factual side of the distressing picture made up of breadlines, discouraged and angry idle men and women, sick and undernourished children, and the mad-

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Americans, as a result of our money economy, have fewer intangible assets and these lost intangibles are probably more important than the tangibles. There is little doubt that America is an undernourished nation. If our national luck should change and we should get an influenza epidemic such as visited the nation in 1918, we would find a high mortality rate among our citizenship because our weakened citizens could not resist the ravages of the disease. If war should come, the measurements made by draft boards and medical examinations given by draft physicians will reveal the awful inroads of worry and hunger upon their citizenship. Suicides are on the increase. Men and women feel, even those who work, that their jobs are not permanent. Few plans for the future can be made because every one is a prey of awful uncertainty. Even the promise of social insurance and other measures can not and will not relieve this awful sense of impermanence simply because no insurance can fill the gap created by a depression that has lasted six years and has worked its ravages upon millions of the population.

Grim Picture Presented

There are literally hundreds of thousands of high school and college graduates that have never had a job. It used to be said that America is another name for opportunity. These hundreds of thousands have had no opportunity and can see none for themselves in the future. The ruthless mechanization of industry sets a lower mark on skill and natural aptitude and men face the dreary prospect of fitting into an industry that cares nothing about human personality or about the natural aspirations of men to become competent and able workmen. Idleness is not leisure. Millions are idle and few workers have leisure—a period of vacation from work which can be enjoyed without qualms of conscience and without fear of loss of job. This then is the picture of the lowered standard of living in these United States in 1935. It is apparent at once that the recent enactment of the work relief bill giving little protection to the workers in the matter of maintaining wage standards is likely to give added impetus to the falling of the standard of living and push it further down the grade.

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1924	125.8	80.1	-19.9	+ 8.0	-11.9	88.1
1925	133.2	75.1	-24.9	+18.0	- 6.9	93.1
1926	135.1	74.3	-25.7	+20.1	- 5.6	94.4
1927	136.8	73.7	-26.3	+17.7	- 8.6	91.4
1928	145.3	69.2	-30.8	+21.5	- 9.3	90.7
1929	147.6	68.2	-31.8	+27.2	- 4.6	95.4
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Studies made by various groups of economists of America's capacity to produce agree upon the vigorous force of America's productive machine, upon the fact that it does not move at full pitch, and that if intelligence were applied to synchronized and harmonious operation, our production could be almost doubled. Of course production can not be doubled without doubling purchasing power. Here then lies the anomaly. Here then is revealed the insanity of those politicians and employers who believe that salvation lies by the low wage route. This fact is sinking into the consciousness of many workers that there is present in the United States an industrial machine that is capable of pro-

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The Chart survey made year by Mr. Felix J. Frazz Pomeroy C. L. James L. H (Co



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That Falling, Falling Standard of Living

I.

THE American standard of living is falling. It has been falling since 1929. It has never been so high in real values as political propagandists would have the American workman think.

There are three schools of thought on the economics of depression. The first school holds that depressions are inevitable—the expression of inexorable economic forces which should not be interrupted, but which should be allowed to take their course to their ruthless end until liquidation has reached the lowest possible level. Then—the view holds—there will be an automatic upturn which will bring prosperity to all. It is no secret that the Hoover Administration was animated by this conception of economics.

The second school of thought takes the point of view that depressions are inevitable but their awful consequences may be mitigated by intelligent direction, by the handling of economic forces within the situation and by make-work remedies such as public works, subsidies to private economic groups by government and such other devices. This second view has been followed by the Roosevelt Administration.

The third school takes the point of view that depressions are not necessarily inevitable if the economic system were operated on a sane basis during periods preceding slumps in business. This view has been pretty thoroughly canvassed and maintained by labor for 50 years. It holds that the first cause of a depression is the mal-distribution of purchasing power and that if wages were progressively increased and maintained at high levels so that workers could buy back goods they produced, the periodic rise and fall of business would be impossible. This view has never been tried except by chance during certain periods of our national development. It is believed that the depression of 1921 was met largely by increasing wage scales rather than lowering them.

Liquidation of Workers Looms

The National Recovery Act was predicated upon the assumption that purchasing power was to be increased. As everyone now knows, that goal was not attained by NRA, and economic forces, though not allowed to follow their normal courses, still move with ruthless

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viding food, clothing, shelter and all other accoutrements of the good life for every man, woman and child of the population. This is the salient fact about American civilization. It goes beyond politics and becomes largely an engineering problem.

The Brookings report on the capacity to consume contains this startling statement:

"Of the number of farm families as a whole, 16,000,000 or 74 per cent did not have sufficient income in

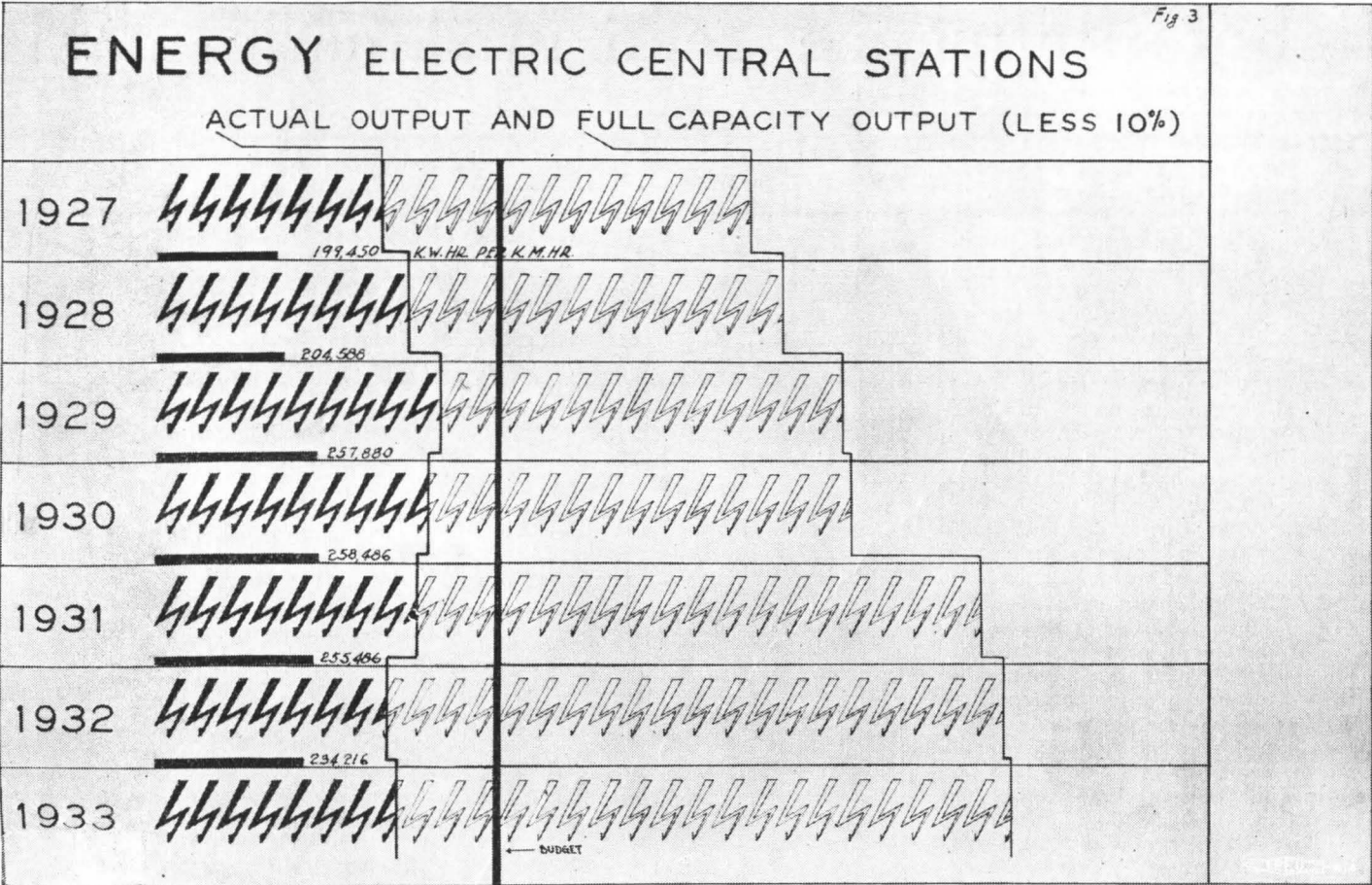
1929 to provide an adequate diet at moderate cost. Nineteen million families or 90 per cent were not in a position to enjoy a liberal diet."

This is additional startling evidence of the low standard of living which obtains in the richest country in the world. Possibilities for these United States with its vast technological equipment have been dramatically revealed in the publication of *The Chart of Plenty* by Harold Loeb and Associates. This *Chart of Plenty* budgets America's physical needs on one sheet of paper of the size of about 15 by 15 inches. All commodities needed in a well rounded life are recorded on this chart showing the amount produced in 1929 and the amount needed to give an adequate standard of life commensurate with our technological achievements. This book, produced quietly by the Viking Press during the past two months, has not attracted the notice that it deserves. Charles A. Beard, America's foremost historian, declares:

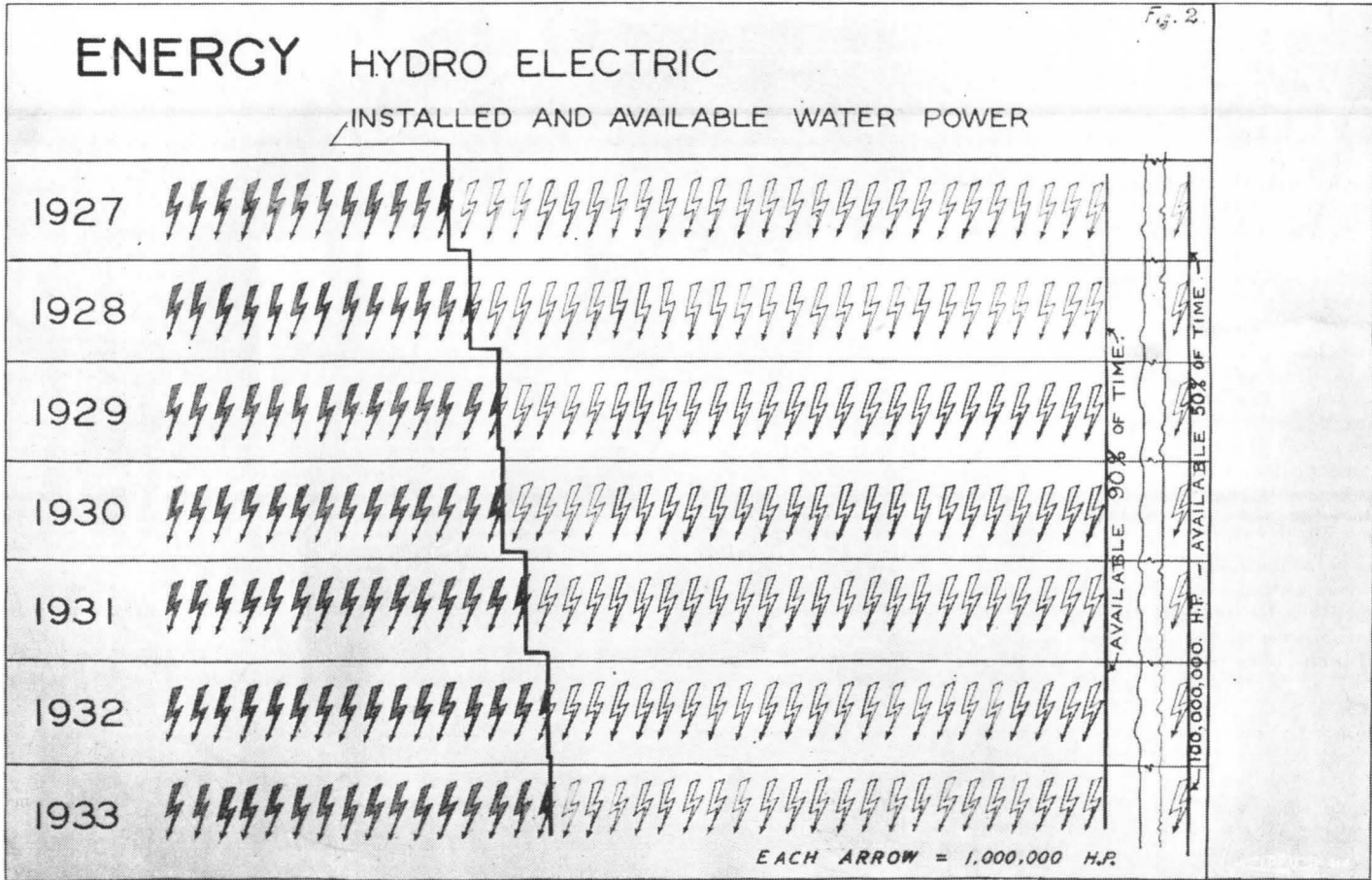
"This is the most important book of the twentieth century that has come within my ken. Why such a superlative statement of opinion? Mr. Loeb's book represents the first attempt, on a scale commensurate with the issues involved, to apply the rationality of engineering and accountancy to the central problem of American technology, the technical arts, labor and management as applied to American resources, to provide a decent standard of living for all the people in the United States. For more than a century, this idea has been floating vaguely around in the intellectual climate. Individuals, such as Stuart Chase, have attacked the problem with limited resources for inquiry and fact finding; but no such organized and competent staff has previously been employed in exploring it." (New Republic.)

The *Chart of Plenty* is the result of a survey made over a period of about a year by Mr. Loeb, Walter N. Polakov, Felix J. Frazer, Graham L. Montgomery, Pomeroy C. Merrill, Douglas L. Cullison, James L. Hollings, William Smith and

(Continued on page 184)



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Labor's Influence Seen in American Art

SEVERAL months ago the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL reported the Public Works of Art Project sponsored by the United States government. It pointed out the fact that hundreds of American artists, many of them craftsmen of real power, had passed to the dole and as a result had come into a vision of what labor's problem is when labor faces the periodic rises and falls of business. These hundreds of painters gave up traditional subjects of artists and began to depict the stories in America's daily life. These canvases now adorn many of the public buildings of Washington, including the White House. There is a notable exhibit in the halls of the new Department of Labor building. Many public buildings throughout the United States are decorated with scenes of industrial life.

We now can report that this renaissance of interest in common things has made itself felt upon the higher, more formal tradition of American art. There is now being held this month in Washington the fourteenth biennial exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. More entries were submitted to the jury controlling entries to this exhibition than in any other time in American history. More than 3,000 canvases were submitted and of this number 428 were selected for hanging. Sponsors of the exhibition declare that there is little doubt that the PWAP greatly stimulated interest in painting and has influenced the present exhibition which may be taken as the most important of its kind in America.

The first prize was won by Eugene Speicher with a canvas entitled "Red Moore." It is a picture of a blacksmith seated before the anvil with folded arms, with his leather apron still adorning his sturdy limbs. One may suppose the artist found his friend "Red Moore" in his blacksmith shop, picked up an old armchair from one corner, placed it before the anvil, and had "Red" pose as he was. The hammer still lies upon the anvil. The whole figure is one that expresses the calm and self-reliance of the worker.

Probably the most popular painting in the whole group is entitled "The Striker." This is by Julius Bloch and presents a most sympathetic picture of an American workman in a mood which could have been unattractive if used by an artist without understanding of the aspirations of labor. Mr. Bloch was a PWAP artist. He used this same model in a smaller painting which was selected by the President of the United States to be placed in the White House gallery. "The Striker" is reproduced as our frontispiece this month. It is notable for its youth, vigor, vision and calm strength. Wherever this canvas goes it surely will make friends for the American workman.

Many other subjects are taken from

Washington exhibit reflects PWAP influence. Prize canvas a labor subject. Most popular canvass is "The Striker."

industrial life. One very striking canvas by James Chapin is entitled "Railroad Workers." It shows trainmen that work on a giant locomotive. The colors are unusually vivid and warm and the whole is most satisfying.

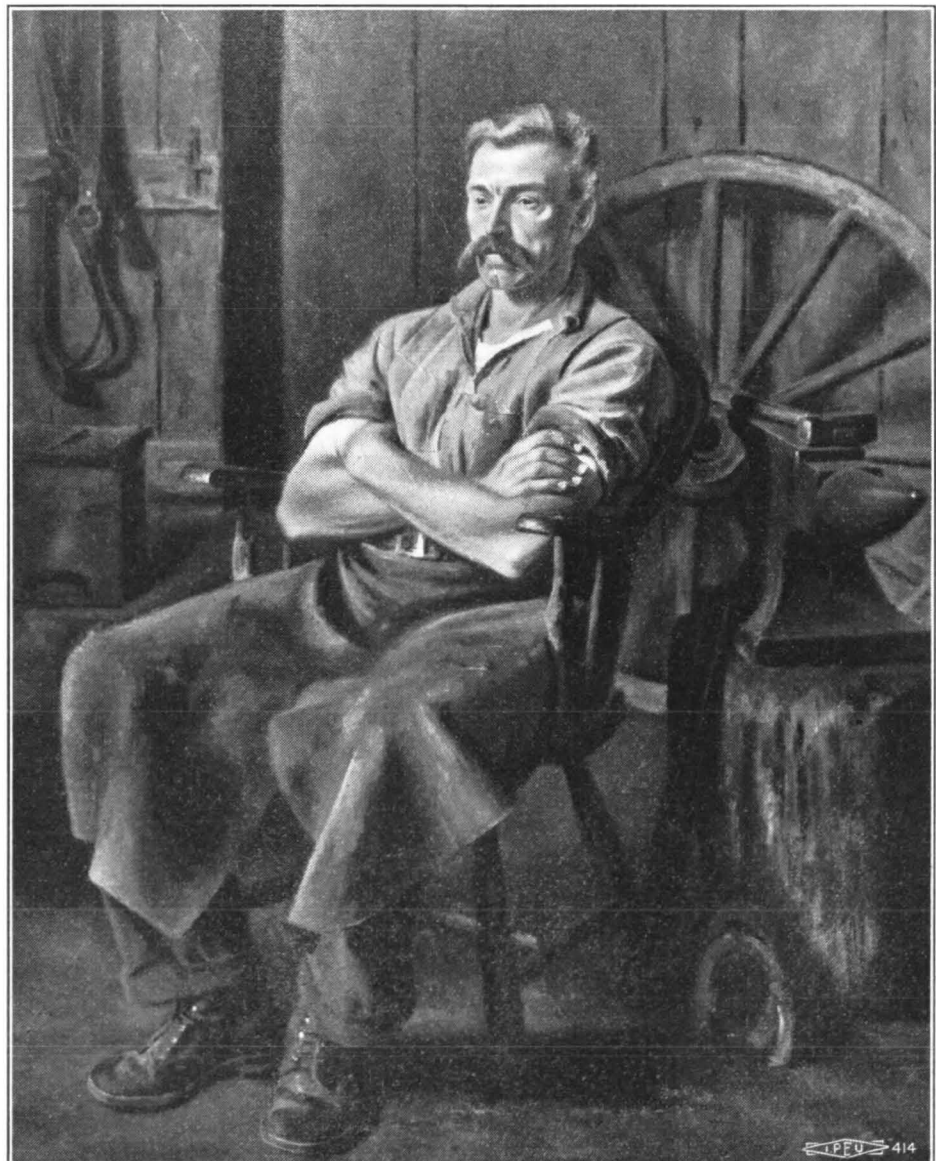
We enumerate a number of canvases that appear to us adequately to present scenes from the common life of the people.

William J. Glackens, "The Soda Fountain."

Geo. G. Adomeit, "The General Store."

John Beauchamp, "Stud Poker."
 Gifford Beal, "Clam Diggers."
 Reginald Marsh, "Ten Cents a Dance."
 George Gibbs, "The Body Slam."
 Jonas Lie, "Menemsha Harbor."
 Kenneth Hayes Miller, "Contemporary Scene."
 Ross Moffett, "Provincetown Wharf."
 Eugene Higgins, "Laborers Resting."
 Charles Rosen, "Tug Boats."
 Raphael Soyer, "Under the Bridge."
 Lois Wilcox, "Black Boy and His Guitar."
 Ann Brockman, "Docks, Evening."
 Maurice Freedman, "Rockport Quarry Dock."
 N. C. Wyeth, "Three Fishermen."
 Thos. H. Benton, "Homestead."
 Ernest Fiene, "Waterfront, Manhattan."
 Edward Laning, "Street Scene."

(Continued on page 185)



Courtesy of 14th Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings, Corcoran Gallery, Washington
 "Red" Moore, by Eugene Speicher, the Prize Winner, Which Expresses the Calm Self-assurance of the Workman, After Toil.

Railroad Worker Clearly Draws Issues

By ALFRED S. LAWRENCE, L. U. No. 589

THE industrial leaders of these United States have developed a system of mass production which naturally necessitates a similar system of mass consumption, therefore any attempt by these industrial leaders to further reduce the buying power of American labor is but an insidious attempt to completely destroy the entire economic structure of our country.

It is in nowise unreasonable to assume this attitude, knowing as we do that the present standard of American wages is not sufficient to accommodate our actual necessities, much less permit the buying of such (so-called) luxuries that are so vitally essential to this system.

How then is it possible for capitalism to perpetuate a system which can only operate when merchandise can be sold at a profit in great quantities, and yet at the same time, through sheer stupidity or perversity, advocate a general reduction of wages and thus deprive the very class of people, to whom they would sell their merchandise, of the means whereby they might procure them? Americans are proverbial spenders when they have money in their pockets, and they can be trusted to maintain the mass consumption which our capitalistic system has developed, if provided with a sufficient annual income and a stabilized economic future.

Certainly it is simple mathematics to figure that with approximately 11,000,000 of unemployed, who represent an additional 8,000,000 of dependents, making an overwhelming total of approximately 19,000,000 of people, existing upon a mere subsistence wage, that a buying power of approximately \$285,000,000 a week is lying dormant and of no material value to this system which requires a constant circulation of money in excess of our mere necessities.

This unemployed situation reduced to simple terms means merely that our capitalistic system, of its own volition, has deprived itself of a potential market of approximately 19,000,000 of people, who if employed would assist in the consumption of American manu-

Mass consumption is needed, but business men drive constantly toward lower wages. Labor must answer with ballot uprising.

factured goods, automobiles and commodities, which in turn would completely eliminate the industrial "bugaboo" of over production, if over production could possibly exist in a nation which during its most prosperous years, previous to 1929, regulated more than 18,465,951 American wage earners to a state of economic serfdom with an annual income of less than \$1,000 per year.

Labor's Ignoble Position

No return even to the conditions existing during these so-called prosperous years previous to 1929 will achieve any lasting benefit unless the labor income statistics which were obtained in that year are completely revolutionized, for they indicate nothing but the ignoble position that has been reserved for American labor throughout the United States, and they clearly indicate how capitalism has slowly but surely, under this present stupid and antiquated system, throttled the lifeblood of American commerce.

A careful study of these figures, issued by the United States Department of Labor, will clearly indicate the exact distribution of American income for that year.

	Range of 1929 income per year	Income recipients	
		Number	Pct. of total
1.	\$1,000 and under	18,465,951	21.740
2.	1,000 to \$2,000	22,799,987	33.825
3.	2,000 to 3,000	4,071,261	12.966
4.	3,000 to 5,000	1,874,538	10.040
5.	5,000 to 25,000	886,947	10.775
6.	25,000 to 100,000	88,493	5.057
7.	100,000 to 1,000,000	13,057	4.086
8.	1,000,000 and over	504	1.511
		48,180,738	100.000

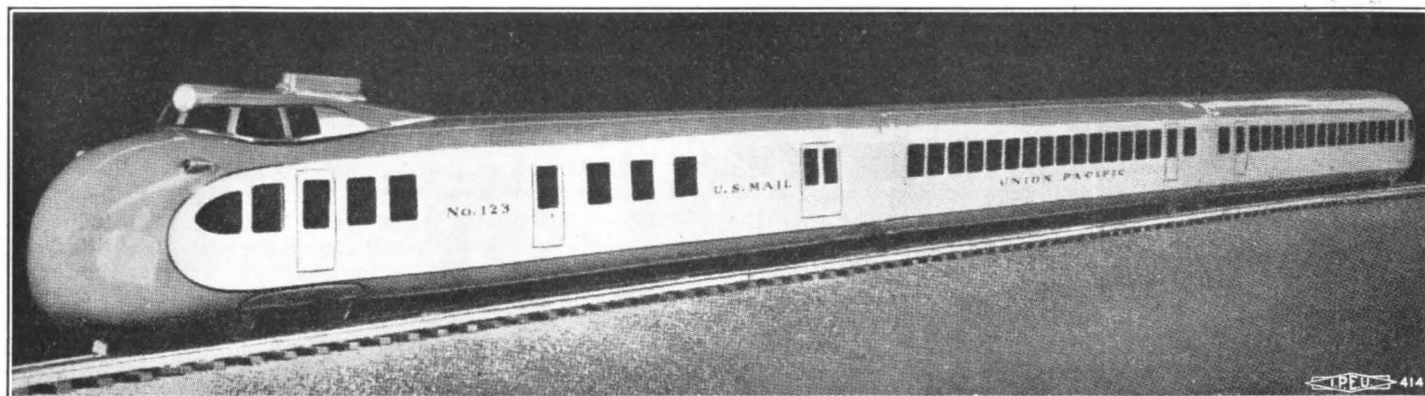
Thus we find that 41,265,938 American wage earners, representing approximately 50 per cent of the entire wage earning population, were actually earning less than \$2,000 a year during 1929, or to quote an excerpt taken from a recent addition of the Labor Information Bulletin, published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The aggregate income of the 11,650,000 families with incomes of less than \$1,500 (during 1930) was about \$10,000,000,000. Approximately the same aggregate amount was received by 36,000 families with incomes in excess of \$75,000 per year." "In other words, one-tenth of one per cent of all the families in the United States, at the top of the income list, received practically the same income as 42 per cent of the families at the bottom of the scale," and today approximately 25 per cent of these American wage earners are existing upon the bounty of federal, state and municipal governments, which alone is costing the taxpayers of the city of New York nearly \$18,000,000 a month.

Savings in Relations to Increase

Yet in spite of this, and knowing that this system of mass production cannot continue to exist without the necessary mass consumption, these so-called industrial leaders would attempt to further reduce the already stagnated buying power of American labor. Again the following table indicates even more clearly just exactly how the income of the American public was spent in proportion to the income of the recipient:

<i>Income classes of 1929</i>			<i>Pct. saved</i>	<i>Pct. taxes</i>	<i>Pct. for rent & commodities</i>
<i>Amount earned per year</i>					
1.	\$1,000 & under		3	3	94
2.	1,000 & under	\$2,000	5	2	93
3.	2,000 & under	3,000	11	2	87
4.	3,000 & under	5,000	16	2	82
5.	5,000 & under	10,000	14	3	83
6.	10,000 & under	25,000	22	4	74
7.	25,000 & under	50,000	30	8	62

(Continued on page 185)



MODERNIZED RAILROADING HAS NOT EXTENDED TO MODERN APPROACHES TO INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS---

Housing Fair Held by Government

THE Department of Interior building in Washington covers an entire city block. It is a modern building and the front corridor is as wide as Main Street back home. This entire corridor is given over to an exhibition of low-priced housing and all day and every day interested persons enter the Department of Interior building and view these exhibits. Exhibits make statistics talk. They dramatize the need of low-cost housing in the United States. They are dioramas of slum areas and large models of garden neighborhoods which abolish tenements in those cities now building them. Beautifully lucid charts show, for instance, the United States has lagged behind other industrial nations in the matter of low-cost housing. England, Holland, Germany, Austria, France and Scandinavian countries soon after the great war began campaigns to abolish slums under government auspices. Millions of units of such houses were erected in these countries, but to date the United States has done practically nothing in this field—just one more indication of the backwardness of American civilization.

The housing exposition, attracting so much attention in Washington, is being requested by other cities in the United States and it is expected that it will go on tour. Atlanta has asked for it and so has San Diego, Calif., where a general exposition opens this summer. Publicity

Statistical scope of shelterless America pictured by dioramas and charts. Cities clamor for exhibit.

men for the Public Works Administration are behind the exposition with releases expected to fix in the minds of the communities back home the method of initiating low-cost housing projects.

Communities making inquiries are informed that only duly authorized and properly constituted public bodies and groups organized not for profit but for public service are eligible. The announcement goes on to say "The personnel of such agencies is an important factor. Funds for limited-dividend corporations are exhausted. All funds available for projects by public bodies have been budgeted and additional projects can be financed only by appropriation of more funds by Congress or transfer of present budgets. All projects are initiated and executed by the housing division."

How Cities May Co-operate

The fact that the new public works relief bill has now passed Congress is expected to modify this last announce-

ment. Citizens and endorsed by planning agencies and groups interested in civic welfare. Such groups must give proof that the project meets the needs of the community instead of the object of a mere individual. When such local committees have formed and when they meet the approval of the Administrator of Public Works, they may function in lieu of law-creating housing authorities. The sharp need for government sponsored housing is brought out when the housing administration frankly states that a per-dwelling or per-room rental should be achieved to serve incomes below \$1,200 a year because \$1,200 a year is the maximum for a third of the families of the United States. Suggestions are given on the type of housing that must be erected:

"Modern site planning is a prime factor. Ordinarily land subdivision is not a basis for low-cost housing. Suburban or small community housing may be detached or in small groups. In more congested areas, multiple-unit housing is necessary. Adequate open spaces in each group are essential. Not less than 90 per cent of income should be from rentals. Design must consider minimum cost of maintenance and operation.

"Apartments must be designed for ample sunlight and cross ventilation. Low walk-up types are preferred with ample stairways and no wasteful cor-



Courtesy PWA
The old confronted by the new in this diorama. One of the government's housing exhibits, which makes vivid the contrast between slum housing and modern housing. The girl represents one of the very pleased spectators.

ment. The housing administration goes on to point out that properly constituted public bodies are agencies authorized by state law or charter. Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia have established such "housing authorities." Otherwise the low-cost housing project must be sponsored by socially-

ridors. Provision is to be made for certain definite elements, including indoor toilets and bathing facilities, and sleeping space adequate for the family housed. No windowless rooms or baths are allowed.

"A per-dwelling or per-room rental should be achieved to serve income brackets below \$1,200 which is reported

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Utilities Treat Committee Like Football

By ANALYST

THE meeting of the electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association held in New York March 19, marks the turning point in the business of making electrical standards in the United States. The electrical committee is one of the most important governing bodies in industrial affairs in this country. Its deliberations affect vitally electrical manufacturing, the generation of electrical power, electrical construction, the wiring and installation of homes and other structures, the organic law of most of the municipalities of the United States, the jobs of thousands of electrical workers and the business practices of many corporations in their relationship to cities.

There has been before the electrical committee the question of admitting to the National Electrical Code the use of bare neutral in interior installations. Bare neutral represents a revolutionary proposal to radically change wiring standards in behalf of supposedly cheaper costs. Bare neutral system has been proposed and supported largely by utility groups in the electrical industry. At the same time, there was before the committee a proposal put forth by the utility group to displace the National Electrical Code which has been built up experimentally for more than 40 years with a set of general principles drawn up by the utility interests. During the last year severe opposition to these proposals has grown up among the electrical inspectors, municipal electricians, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and manufacturers of approved wiring products. This public group has been materially strengthened in its activities during the last year.

Lacked Two-Thirds Majority

The meeting of the electrical committee was a stormy one. It summarily refused to accept the proposal of the utilities to substitute skeleton principles in lieu of the National Electrical Code. This was a flat turn-down of the utility proposal. It meant a victory for approved standards for the public group within the electrical committee. Then by a close vote the committee decided to admit the use of bare neutral in interior wiring in case of ranges and water-heaters on the grounds that this represented short runs with little contact with pipes. Then the committee voted for more favorable installation of bare neutral. Now then, these concessions to the utility interests could be voted by the majority in the committee, but when it comes to amending the National Electrical Code two-thirds is necessary and the utility interests could not muster the two-thirds majority to put over these concessions.

Again inject politics into engineering body. Beaten on proposed code principles, and checked on bare neutral, they resort to parliamentary trick and bring confusion. Public group strong.

On the second day of the meeting, that is, Wednesday, after an all-night behind-the-scenes caucus, utility interests backed by certain manufacturers made a surprise attack upon the committee, looking to the amendment of certain articles of the code which per-

The electrical committee of the N. F. P. A. consists at the present time of about 80 members and alternates. These members and alternates are so apportioned to the various groups as to form a body that is representative of the entire electrical industry. Members and alternates are nominated by the group that they represent and are in most cases electrical inspectors, or engineers serving in other capacities, who are chosen for their outstanding ability to deal with the problems of code revision. The committee includes a number of specialists who are nationally recognized as authorities in certain branches of electrical engineering.

—National Electrical Code Handbook.

mitted the use of bare neutral under a flimsy guise of armored covering to fend off mechanical damage. The all night work of the agents of the utilities broke the opposition of the public group, drew off from the representatives of electrical inspectors certain too easily persuaded members, who hitherto had been opposing the recommendations of the utilities and passed the measure in the midst of turmoil and confusion. The result is that the two actions of the committee are mutually exclusive and leave the question of this standard in the limbo of obscurity. The electrical committee, which is supposed to be a meeting of disinterested specialists and technicians operating with research and scientific information before them, was turned into a political gathering controlled by log-rolling agents of commercial interests.

The battle lines are being reformed and it is expected that a finish fight will materialize during the next few months as between the groups representing the public and those representing commercial interests. However, it can be said that the utility group failed completely in its efforts to substitute a skeleton group of principles for the Na-

tional Electrical Code. The majority recommendations of the special subcommittee were adopted. They are:

(a) A general editorial revision of the National Electrical Code is desirable.

(b) The code should contain an introduction, not a part of the binding rules. This will cover the scope and general purpose of the code, its administration, and a portion of the fine-print notes of Article 2.

(c) A separate manual of detailed rules is not desirable. It is agreed that such detailed rules should follow and be associated with the fundamentals applying in each case and be equally binding with the fundamental principles.

(d) In those cases where it is found to be feasible, general rules incorporating the aim or purpose of the detailed rules should precede the detailed rules, but justification of the requirements should not in general be attempted. A distinction in the type face should be used to distinguish the more fundamental requirements from the detailed, it being understood that the fundamentals are of a more permanent and basic nature which would not require frequent revision.

(e) Some of the specifications for materials and equipment which are generally essential to safety should be retained in the code without separation from the installation rules. Some other specifications for materials and equipment should be eliminated. Each case should be decided by the electrical committee upon its individual merits.

(f) The electric light and power group should be tendered the thanks of the electrical committee in appreciation of the large amount of time and effort which have been devoted to this attempt to improve the form and arrangement of the code.

Then the majority report goes on to say:

"To carry out the above recommendations your committee suggests: (1) that between March, 1935, and March, 1936, either this committee or a new specially formed committee be given the assignment of rewriting the code in conformity with the recommendations, with a view to clarifying the requirements, improving and unifying the style, rearranging and regrouping the material as seems advisable, but without change of substance from the 1935 edition of the code; (2) that the 1936 meeting of the electrical committee review the revised text paragraph by paragraph; (3) that the revised text after approval by the 1936 meeting be made the basis for the 1937 revision; (4) that authority be requested for the electrical field secretary of the NFPA to devote as much of his

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Lighting-Master, By Any Other Name

By HOLLYWOOD COMMENTATOR

WHEN one goes into the de luxe theatre, the luxurious palace of the largest cities, one is greeted by a doorman in the full dress uniform of at least an admiral; one is ushered through beautifully adorned lobbies, he treads costly carpets, is conducted to comfortable divans by an usherette whose costume has been designed by foremost drapers to please the eye. When the cunning art of decorators has flattered one's senses, one relaxes to enjoy the program unfolded for him from the silver screen; one has been put into a receptive mood where, through the visual and auditory senses, he is transported to the realms of romance and adventure.

When the inspiration of the foremost story-tellers is spread before us we little appreciate the perfection of technical detail that has permitted the artists and the directors in Hollywood to give free rein to their imaginations. The artist and the director are perhaps the most publicized persons in the world. The actor who thrills us with his personality and the lines he is delivering, the actress who cunningly creeps into our hearts and affections, the director who conveys to us the story he wishes to tell, would be powerless were it not for the technicians who have contributed in full measure to the result.

It is a far cry from the "flickers" of 30 years ago to the result we see spread before us today. The care and detail entering into production is comparable to the work of a master painter. Unheralded up to now, unaccredited for his contribution, is the set-lighting foreman, who is responsible for the proper photographing of these gorgeous sets. In the old days, the full burden of lighting rested upon the cameraman, or cinematographer, as he is known today, but as his responsibilities have increased, it has become more and more the responsibility of the lighting foreman, or "gaffer," as he is sometimes termed. As productions grew in size and cost, as salaries of stars increased, as the expense involved in the production per hour of work increased, the lighting foreman's value has been constantly increasing. In almost general practice today, the cinematographer depends on his lighting foreman entirely to light a set. The final responsibility rests with the cinematographer, but in common practice, due to the multitudinous types of equipment, it has become increasingly difficult for the cameraman to take care of lighting at all. He is needed in conferences with directors, actors, make-up artists, and he has little time or need to devote himself to lighting.

Lighting Master and Cameraman

In practice, each cinematographer has his favorite lighting foreman. In many instances they comprise teams that are rarely separated over a period of years.

He is dubbed "gaffer" in Hollywood. A new profession has developed, that of lighting foreman. Makes or breaks pictures. Electrical workers play important roles, not in script. Industry secrets revealed.

As in every other form of industrial life today, the tendency is toward the utmost efficiency. When it is known that it is not uncommon for a production unit to cost much more than \$10,000 per day, it is apparent that it is essential to conserve as much time as possible for the imaginative and creative branch of the industry—such as directors and actors—by holding to the very minimum the amount of time required by the technical forces. With large sets, and the consequent expense of production, it is apparent that the foreman who can expeditiously direct his men, and quickly and properly distribute the lights, is extremely valuable to the company. It is not at all uncommon for the current consumption on a set to be around 50,000 amperes, requiring 50 or more operators.

The efficient lighting foreman, the "gaffer," must daily undertake the lighting placement quietly and efficiently. For the most part, the uncanny ability shown by these men to picture the result on the screen, to anticipate the needs and desires of the cinematographer, is the result of accumulated experience. Books cannot be printed and correspondence schools

can not teach these men the art of their profession. They are highly skilled, highly trained, thoroughly practical artists.

An industry that ranks perhaps fourth in importance in the world today, that expends in excess of \$200,000,000 annually in the production of pictures, more than 80 per cent of which is centered in or near Hollywood, cannot attribute its phenomenal growth to any individual. The highly complex thing—this of making a motion picture—has required contributions from individuals in every walk of life. Indeed, they reflect life itself. The best technical advice and skill have been employed. Millions are spent annually in research and study of technical problems. The production of a motion picture is where technical and artistic skill meet on a common ground.

Research Behind Electrical Workers

We are, of course, vitally interested in the electrical end of this vast industry. We are proud of the skill and efficiency shown by our members, but we cannot overlook the fact that to work out the wonderful results they obtain they must have special equipment. They must have technical research. Behind our men who are actually on the working front are highly efficient organizations headed in each instance and at each studio by an executive long experienced in the motion picture business and familiar with its needs and requirements.

Can you picture an elaborate set using perhaps 30,000 amperes of current, built in its entirety, lights placed, and ready to shoot in 36 hours? This is no uncommon thing. You have many times seen a shot of an automobile driving over mountainous roads at night. This necessitates placing portable generators, a multitude of lights illuminating practically an entire mountainside. If this is to be shot at nine o'clock at night, it is rarely that the physical placement of lights begins before noon. The only parallel to the rapidity and efficiency shown by the electrical departments is that of a circus. The electrical departments in the studios must be ready to meet demands for men and equipment at short notice. It is no uncommon thing for a production shooting outdoors to lag behind their schedule. At the approach of darkness, men and equipment are rushed in, scenes are completed, and the audience seeing the picture knows nothing of the skill and equipment needed to carry on the illusion.

Murphy of Warner Brothers

Considered one of the men who has attained first rank and world-wide recognition of his ability is Frank N. Murphy, who is head of Warner Brothers-First National and Cosmopolitan pictures—who has under his direction three studios. He early became interested in motion

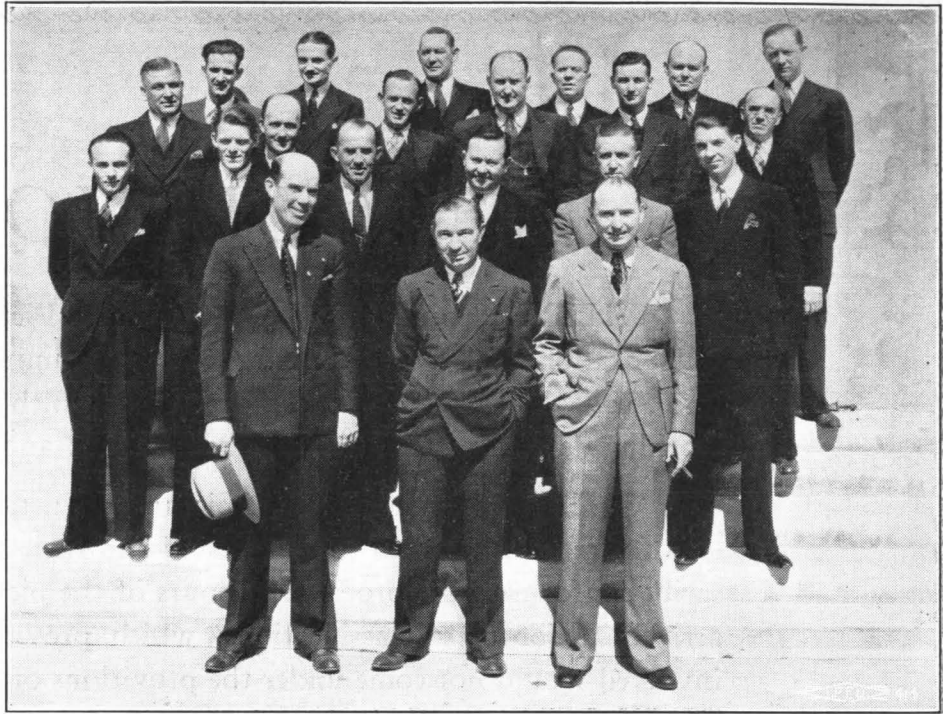


FRANK MURPHY
Chief of Electrical Department, Warner
Brothers-First National Studio.

pictures. He conducted experiments and helped to bring into the industry the high intensity arc. He made a real contribution to the perfection of the present-day incandescent lamps used in the studios, each of which consumes five kilowatts of electrical energy. He had a real part in the introduction of talking pictures to the world. He conceived and executed the lighting effects in such pictures as "Wonder Bar," "Dames," "Gold Diggers," "Sweet Adeline," and other notable productions. To the hundreds of men under him he is known as "Murph." He has surrounded himself with capable men as his assistants. L. M. ("Slats") Combs supervises set-lighting and production; James Buchanan is over construction and power plants; assisting Combs are such specialists as Jack Ohl and Hack Boes, at First National; Harry Farlow at the Sunset lot. These capable men prepare the sets, provide the men, and anticipate the needs of the set-lighting foreman, or make it possible for the master to perform efficiently his miracles. No one set-lighting foreman occupies a position as outstanding on the Warner lots. Murphy has surrounded himself with men in that capacity who never fail to come through with the goods, regardless of the size or importance of the production. On some other lots, the practice is to have their number one man for the largest productions, and grade them down. "Murphy's" policy has varied from this.

Brotherhood Men Involved

The set-lighting foreman has an assistant heretofore termed the "floor man," and in trade parlance known as the "best boy." His duties are to place the men, supervise the equipment, connections, and so forth, and to generally assist the



First Row: L. M. Combs, Assistant Chief of Warner Brothers Studio; Frank Murphy, Chief of Warner Brothers Studio; and Jack Ohls, in charge of personnel at Warner Brothers Studio. Second Row: William Ohl, R. D. Burt, Ray Haslan, Larry Kennedy, Robert Neville and Frank Flanagan. Third Row: Claude Hutchinson, Charles Alexander, George Satterfield, Everett Burkhalter, Larry Miller and George Whittemore. Fourth Row: Ralph Owen, Walter Grady, Daniel Rodgers, Fred Parkins, Paul Burnett and Victor Johnson.

foreman. These teams are rarely if ever separated, because the very essence of their value is the team play they show. Brother Claude Hutchinson and his assistant, Harry Robaugh, are making "Midsummer Night's Dream." Brother George Satterfield, assisted by Bod Galbraith, is making a Joan Blondell picture, "Saleslady." They have just completed Busby Berkeley's "Gold Diggers of

1935." These pictures have required an average of 15 to 25 thousand amperes on each set. Charles Alexander and Billy Conger are now making "Dinky," having just finished "Black Hell." Victor Johnson is making "Go Into Your Dance," featuring Al Jolson and his wife, Ruby Keeler. They have just completed "The Howling Dog." Everett Burkhalter and Bert Clark, who are now making "Get Rich Quick," are also making "While the Patient Slept." Ralph Owens and Harry Lockwood have just completed one of the big revue pictures, while Frank Flanagan and Bill Harrington are now engaged in making "Caliente," having recently completed "Flirtation Walk." Brothers George Whittemore and Cecil Craig are responsible for all the process and transparency work on the lot. It is our purpose at some future date to write for the JOURNAL, explaining the transparency processes as developed for the motion picture.

It is our desire to have you know these people who have had such a large part in your entertainment.

You have learned something perhaps of the duties of the set-lighting foreman and the assistant set-lighting foreman, and of the organization and personnel necessarily behind their efforts. You might perhaps think that these are the only important electrical workers in the motion picture studio. The fact is that the electrical workers in Local Union No. 40 are probably called upon to deliver a more diversified line of work than is true of any other local union in the I. B. of E. W.

Our men are responsible for the opera-

(Continued on page 181)



Good Pictures Depend Upon Skillful Lighting. This Still Shows Lighting of a Recent Popular Film. The Audience Is Never Conscious of the Lighting, But Would Be If the Lighting Were a Failure.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS our employers, the Motion Picture Producers, in collaboration with the National Recovery Administration, entered into a code designed to spread employment, which provided that the working day be reduced to six hours per day; and

WHEREAS in the nature of picture production, it was impractical for certain key men to be replaced and their hours must necessarily conform to the production hours of the picture, a salary was arrived at for these classifications, which provided that the men involved would not come under the provisions of the six-hour day. Their hours were unlimited; and

WHEREAS experience with the plan has shown that in many instances the men were required to work excessively long hours without corresponding payment above flat salary; and

WHEREAS in accordance with the agreement under which our local union operates, the producers and our representatives met for the discussion of major problems that arise from time to time; and

WHEREAS at a recent conference held in New York, corrections were made in our behalf, giving us a limitation of hours at the same basic pay rate with time and one-half pay thereafter; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we take this opportunity to extend our thanks and sincere appreciation to the producers who recognized the fairness of our request and to our International President, D. W. Tracy, his assistant, E. Bieretz, International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet and International Representative W. A. Kelly, for their efforts in our behalf, in so ably presenting our case.

We also desire to express our appreciation and thanks to Business Manager Charles E. Dwyer, his assistant, H. P. Foss, and to the executive board and members of Local Union No. 40.

We further pledge our co-operation and assistance in their efforts to further the interests of the local and its members.

The Old Shop Was a Good School

By P. J. KING, Machinists Union, Boston

WHEN several Federal attorneys unexpectedly entered Boston recently and marked off 19 acres of old South Boston for a PWA project it became the talk of the town. The Sunday papers had feature articles with pictures of the houses and the section to be demolished. Detailed descriptions, with drawings, were shown of the modern apartments that were to take their place. The subject was one of general interest. But what held my attention in particular was the picture of the old shop in which I had worked for many years and which was now to be torn down with the tenement houses.

As I looked at the picture memories began to awaken; memories that took me back to the days of my youth and the stream of experiences that have shaped my life. Countless articles have been written about the memories and the effect of life in old homesteads on the farm, and of schools and colleges, but it would be hard to find one that touched fondly on life in a factory. Imagine one writing of pleasurable memories or experiences in a high-pressure efficiency factory of today—say, for instance, an automobile production plant. And yet, that old factory had more influence on my life than any other agency that I can recall. And, odd as it seems, courses that were planned had far less bearing than opportunities that seemed to be the whim of chance, luck, or whatever one may call them.

After graduating from grammar school, in 1898, I came near getting a job in an office, a leather house, wool house, fur shop, the railroad, and was just too late to get a job in a millinery factory. I was glad I did not get that millinery job, when I saw that roomful of girls and thought of my being "the only boy." I was more pleased later when I saw errand boys for millinery factories struggling through the streets with stacks of hat boxes.

It was chance when one of our gang got a card from an employment agency for a job at the fastener factory. It was chance that he did not want it, and that I was the one he told of the job. I was hired as a machine operator, to work in a room about eight feet below the street level. Adjoining was the plating room, and from there we got our ventilation. The smell of acids will always bring that room to mind. There was a small sliding window that could be opened to the street, but one could never tell when youngsters on the outside would dash us with gutter water—and in those days the streets had much evidence that horses were in vogue.

Boy Views His First Strikes

Time passed uneventfully until a day in 1901, when on the way home to dinner I noticed a group of machinists outside the gates. They were not in overalls, and to be all dressed up on a week day was

Here is sensitive autobiographical testimony as to the part played by industry in the lives of workers.

evidence that something very unusual was in the air. I enquired what was on. They were on strike. On strike for what? The nine-hour day! On the way home I kept thinking what an odd sort of strike this seemed. My conception of a strike was based on stories I had read in Harpers Young People and in the Frank Merriwell novels (Frank was then a railroad engineer). Strike stories for young people were then frequent and left impressions of factories being burned, bridges destroyed and trains wrecked, and ever urgent need for the protecting militia. And, of course, the hero always exposed some villain in the union. Here was my first contact with a strike, and it all seemed so different. There were only 20 machinists, yet they were demanding the nine-hour day and 300 operators were still working as though nothing had happened.

The next morning a notice was posted on the time clocks announcing that in the future the shop would be run on the nine-hour basis, with Saturday afternoon off. Every Saturday afternoon off! It was chance contact with that strike and my respect for those union machinists that started my thinking of a trade.

Shortly after, I approached the superintendent, who gave me a chance in the machine shop. I must have been full of pep in those days. I started off with the desire to be as good as the best in that shop. My first job was to scrub castings with a hunk of emery. I polished them so well the foreman had to tell me to lay off, "they were not to be nickel plated"! There was then no job too dirty or too

hard that I would not lend a hand on, so long as it gave experience. I was going to be a mechanical engineer all right, all right!

I took a correspondence course and went to night school to study mechanical drawing. I did well until I got along into algebra and then I began to stagger. By that time I had opportunity to study foremen, how and why they were advanced and what was required of them, and the job did not seem so desirable.

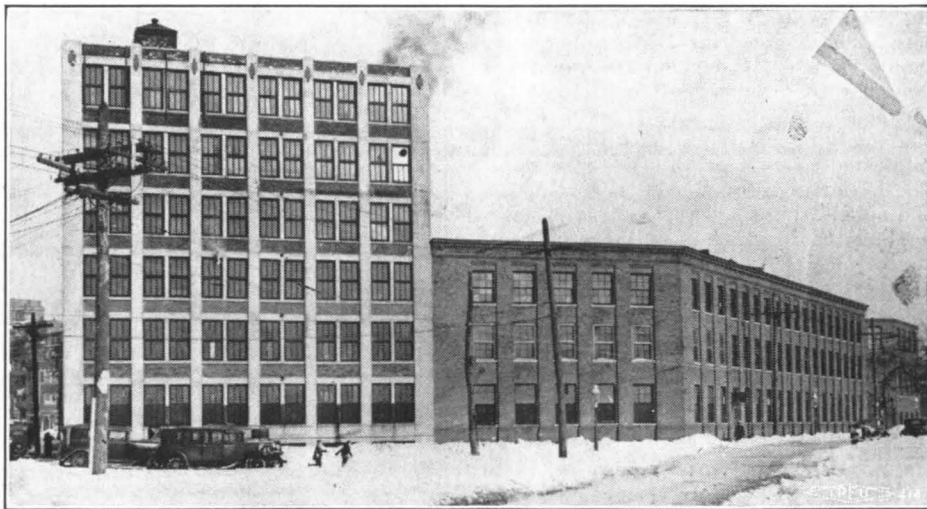
I read the American Machinist and Machinery. The section devoted to practical shop subjects awakened a new interest. I saw they were along the line of things I observed within the shop. One day I was tempted and sent in a short subject to Machinery. It was a small drawing with a descriptive article of about three inches. It was accepted and I got a dollar for it. To me there was nothing in that issue so important as that article and I venture to say that Sinclair Lewis never got more kick out of his best seller than I did for that dollar article. This was followed by frequent articles in later years. It was all valuable training in alert observation.

I now had four years' experience and chance again entered. A machinist who had left the shop told me of an opening where he worked. Would I stay? I thought it over. If I stayed maybe I would get charge of a department. But somehow there seemed to be something about such jobs and something about the men who held them that did not appeal to me. It was springtime; adventure and the outside world beckoned—I responded.

He Attends His First Union Meeting

It was chance that took me to a shop that was fairly well organized. I joined the union, 1905. Somehow my first inoculation with the virus of unionism did not seem to penetrate very deeply. It

(Continued on page 183)



ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF OLD SHOP WHERE KING GOT SO MUCH OF HIS EDUCATION

Bonneville Power Splits Public Committee

CONFRONTED with the possible development of 300,000 kilowatts of primary and secondary power at the Bonneville Dam, the legislature of the state of Oregon has a momentous decision to make. Electric power has to be used and the citizens of the state want it to be used to build up their commonwealth. But this section is already far ahead of the rest of the United States in the use of electricity, its domestic consumption is twice as many kilowatt hours average per year as for the United States as a whole. At present rates, the existing public utilities have more current than they can sell. What will happen, then, when this enormous new supply of power is ready to go on the line?

The dam is being built with PWA funds by the U. S. Army Engineers 40 miles up-stream on the Columbia River from Vancouver, Washington. The states of Washington and Oregon will be the immediate beneficiaries of the power developed. The present installation provides for 43,000 kilowatts, to be increased progressively as demand and funds permit, until an average power development of about 300,000 kilowatts is reached. Private utilities and two municipal plants in the region now supply an equal amount, so when the project is completed it means a doubling of the power resources. The domestic consumption in the Bonneville area averages 1,110 kilowatt hours per year against 604 for the United States at large, although because of low rates the annual power bill of the Oregon citizens was less than the average annual power bill of the United States.

Two strongly opposed factions developed in the committee appointed by the legislature to make recommendations on the development and use of Bonneville power. The committee of seven split, three opposed to four, and the published report contains a separate minority report that makes the whole one of the most interesting documents relating to the use of low cost electric power that has ever come to our attention. While both sides agree that Bonneville power should be used to develop the wealth of the state of Oregon and to promote the prosperity of its citizens, they are diametrically opposed on almost every point suggested as to how this is to be done. The majority recommends the promotion and subsidizing of heavy industries, particularly those which use a large percentage of electricity in their production, as the best possible customers for power, and as the greatest assets in the development of the state. They believe that promotional power rates, low-priced land, and tax subsidies will attract enough industries to use the power and that the domestic load is capable of little increase, and not sufficiently profitable to be worth building up. Power for irrigation pumping, they feel, cannot be supplied at a low enough rate to enable farmers to use

How shall Bonneville power be used? Forward-looking minority favors direct benefits to workers, farmers, home-owners. Majority wishes to subsidize heavy industries.

it. Altogether it is a conservative, pessimistic report. It is signed by D. C. Henny, Amedee M. Smith, Henry L. Corbett and L. F. Allen.

Want House-Holders to Benefit

The minority is a group with social consciousness and a far-reaching program. They believe that citizens of the state should be *direct* beneficiaries of Bonneville power, at rates so low that it can go into immediate use in homes and on farms. They want the heavy load to be carried by house heating in the cold months and irrigation pumping in the summer. Light, scattered industries come next, as of more benefit to labor and to the community than the profits of big corporations. They do not favor subsidizing heavy industries. A larger, more prosperous population will bring industries, they state.

Further, James H. Hazlett, George W. Joseph and John H. Lewis, who sign the minority report, want to continue the public development of power on the Columbia River in a series of step-down dams from the Canadian border to the Pacific Ocean, coupled with the building

of barge canals that will bring the millions of tons of wheat produced by the Northwest down to the sea in the most economical way.

Water, and electricity developed from the swift-running river, they believe, may be used to take the place of coal and oil to a great extent, and conserve the natural resources of the United States and also lessen the imports that Oregon must make from its neighboring states at present.

A vast power region with a network of transmission lines owned by the federal government is recommended, so that the juice may flow wherever it is needed, stand-by plants be eliminated, and cheap power be made available for all. In order that utility investors shall not suffer, the distribution of electricity where private utilities exist, would be turned over to them, with supervision of rates and a provision for purchase by municipalities if the citizens desired.

Pacific Network Wanted

"For maximum economies," the minority report states, "a modern super-power system must be larger than any state; in fact, the entire Northwest, or better, the entire Pacific coast, should be embraced in one great power network. The unit cost of power generated in one state or one community may differ materially in cost of power as developed in another state, and especially when transmission costs are figured from the more distant plant. Each section is entitled to the natural advantages the Creator has provided. To illustrate, Bonneville and

(Continued on page 180)



CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY AT THE BONNEVILLE SITE.

Courtesy PWA

Workers Perplexed by Politics in Canada

By E. E. INGLES, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

THIS year Canada goes to the polls federally. Still in the throes of an economic condition, the like of which we have never seen, the problem facing the elector is not simple. To the worker it is a serious problem. For five long, long years the worker has waited for this moment. Now that it is here he is confused. The political set-up in Canada is different from that in most other countries. The electors in Canada do not elect a Prime Minister. The elected members of Parliament select the Prime Minister but not after they are elected. The person who is selected as the leader of a political party becomes the Prime Minister if a majority of the elected members to the House are of his party. The average member of Parliament in Canada does not enjoy complete political independence. He must follow the dictates of the party and if he should choose to defy his party he can be read out of the party, and if a sufficient number of members of the dominant party should choose to defy their party and vote with the opposition so that the opposition may have a majority on a question, then the government resigns. So when the worker casts his ballot for a candidate he is in reality casting it for a party and a policy. It is here the confusion exists.

At the moment the Conservatives are in power. Five years ago the Prime Minister, the Honorable R. B. Bennett, thundered across the country, if elected I will cure unemployment or know the reason why. He was on the outside then. On this promise he got in. Of course he did not cure unemployment and if he knows the reason why he is keeping it a well-guarded secret.

Election time is near and the tenure of office of the Conservative Party is near an end, and they do want to remain in office so they tell us that the capitalist system has faults and in some instances has broken down. It is to be reformed and we are told that the promise to end unemployment is not forgotten. Well, that is something.

The Liberal Party are "His Majesty's Loyal Opposition," that is, they have the greatest number of followers in the House next to the government. They don't appear to relish being in that position. They want to be his majesty's government. They haven't as yet definitely determined what they are going to tell the people about what they are going to do if elected. They are at the moment being kept busy keeping out of the political snares that the Conservatives are setting for them. Here are two opportunities for the worker. And then there is a third. It is the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

A great many people have become dissatisfied with both the old parties and can see little difference between the two. Both appear to be thoroughly

Turmoil has brought no clear-cut alignments. New party a coalition of opposition elements.

wedded to the capitalistic system as it has been known for the past several hundreds of years. Both look upon tariff as their political ideal. The difference between the two is that the Conservative believes in tariff for protection and the Liberal believes in a tariff for revenue. A feeling seems to prevail that so far as the common herd is concerned nothing is to be gained by supporting either party. So, hopefully, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation looms on the horizon. It is a political party and its philosophy is based on socialist doctrine. Because of the factors which constitute the present times it seems reasonable to examine this new hope.

Prior to 1932 there were a number of groups in Canada with political tenets opposed to the old line parties. In Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario there were well-organized farmer groups. Some of them announced themselves as political organizations and others would only agree that they were economic groups, but there is no doubt they all looked on the political field as offering the greatest advantage. However, there did not appear to be much co-operation between them as organizations.

The western farmer is essentially a free trader and it is not very difficult to understand why. The western farmer is a grain grower, largely wheat. These producers look to a foreign market for the sale of their produce. The average annual production of wheat in the three prairie provinces, that is, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is approximately 459,974,100 bushels and the consumption of wheat for the whole of Canada

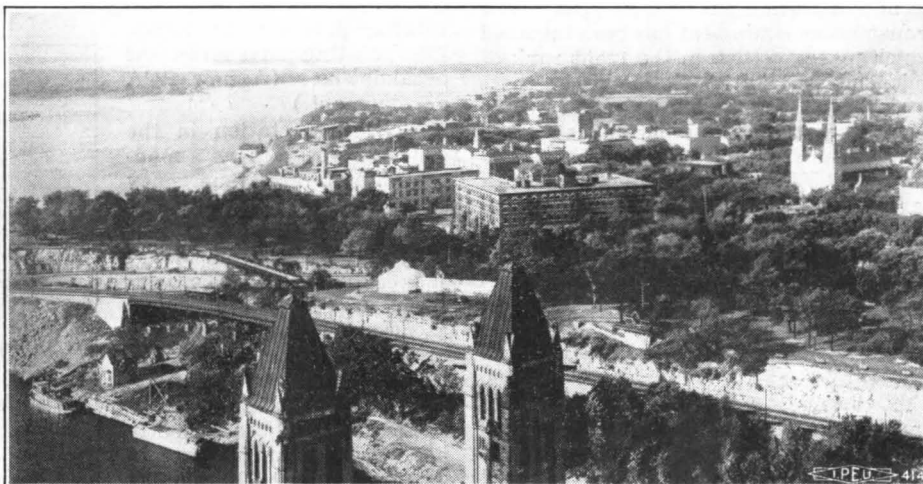
is approximately 4.6 bushels per individual or about 50,000,000 bushels.

The people in the eastern provinces are in a different position. They go in largely for mixed farming. The total annual wheat production of the eastern provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—amounts approximately to 24,412,080 bushels. One can see that the farmers in these provinces are not so much concerned with foreign markets. They are more concerned with home markets and inasmuch as these provinces are largely industrial and manufacturing provinces it seems reasonable to suspect that the population of the eastern provinces leans towards the policy of the Conservative Party. The eastern farmer has a larger home market than the western farmer. The population of the eastern provinces is 6,017,500 while the population of the prairie provinces is 2,067,393. It seems reasonable to assume that the eastern farmer is going to agree politically with his customers. The western farmer finds himself in a different position. He does not cater to a home market, and, therefore, instead of the industrial population of the prairie provinces being customers of the farmer, the farmer is the customer of the industrialist and it behooves the industrial or urban population to hearken to the political vibrations of the farmer. In addition to all this a tremendous number of farmers are owner conscious. They have a small equity in the farm and pay the taxes on the whole farm just as though they owned all the farm. This places them in a position where they are greatly concerned about anything that has an effect on taxation.

How Tariff Is Involved

So much for the political leanings of the farmer. The industrial and urban population are in a different position. Regardless of many protestations the

(Continued on page 179)

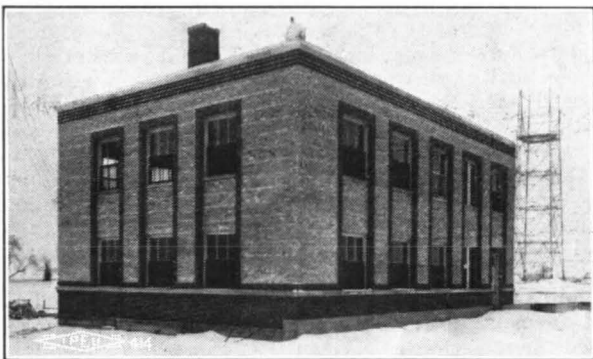


View of Ottawa, with Towers of Parliament Building in Foreground.

WCFL Sweeps Past New Milestones

THE radio world speaks of "building audiences." Programs are supposed to have appeal for this and that group of American listeners. Stations become audience conscious and just as subscription lists to magazines and newspapers become the greatest asset to the publication so the radio audience becomes the greatest asset of the station.

WCFL, the Voice of Labor, the radio broadcasting station owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, has the biggest labor audience of the United States and probably of the world. Through a period of stormy vicissitude this station has passed from a small station of local appeal to one of the important stations of the United States. This



New Transmission Station of WCFL at Downers Grove.

fact has recently been given new emphasis by the dedication of the new high power, high fidelity station of WCFL. The station has taken front rank as an experimenter of short wave transmission and it has built an audience more than local or regional by means of this system of broadcasting. The short wave station is known as W9XAA, International Voice of Labor. WCFL has recently entered into an arrangement with the National Broadcasting System to become the Chicago outlet for many of the leading features of this important national hook-up.

Out at Downers Grove, Ill., a modern broadcast station has been erected. New transmission equipment has been installed which places WCFL in the front rank of independent stations. Behind these achievements is an all union staff of radio technicians second to none in the United States who carry on the excellent facilities of WCFL and at the same time mark new advances in radio experimentation. These union technicians are members of Local Union No. 134, I. B. E. W. A new station at Downers Grove has already become a landmark for visitors to Chicago. It is marked by a 490-foot vertical radio tower unsupported by guy wires and painted in bands of international orange. This tower is a protection to aviators and also an advertisement of the towering significance of this labor radio station. Edward N. Nockels, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the

"Voice of Labor" now has new transmitter station, new equipment, new prestige in national radio world. Leads in shortwave experimentation. Dedicatory celebration reviews station's stormy history.

manager of WCFL since its establishment and the driving energy behind the station's success, has told the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** about the new equipment of this station:

"The first high powered transmitter is designed as a unit from end to end for high quality transmission. It is not made up of left-overs.

"The first high fidelity lines in the mid-west to carry programs from studio to transmitter with undiminished beauty, clarity and depth of tone.

"The first vertical radiator in the Chicago area—the latest development in transmitting antennae — giving greatly increased power to reception and also increasing the area of non-fading recep-

tion—a distinct advantage over old-fashioned antennae.

"The first station in the Chicago area to have a radio marker beacon transmitter giving a constant word of guidance to aviators who, when hearing it, determine their location.

"The first station in the Chicago area to install a 24-inch red rotating beacon on its transmitter building to guide aviators.

"The first station to install a one-kilowatt rotating beacon 250 feet above grounds inside the radiator tower to guide aviators from afar.

"The first five-kilowatt broadcasting station in the world to have only one rotating part, a water pump. Less rotating parts mean less breakdowns. (A new RCA development.)

"The first station in the Chicago area to have a modern high powered emergency auxiliary transmitter.

"WCFL's present 1,500-watt Navy Pier transmitter, judged by two large manufacturers of radio receivers as offering the best sending broadcast (high fidelity) in Chicago, will be a standby emergency transmitter."

The station has recently been granted an increase in its power from 1,500 to 5,000 watts. The station previ-

ously had the unusual distinction of being the only station in the United States to which a wave length had been assigned by an act of Congress. In 1931 Congress declared:

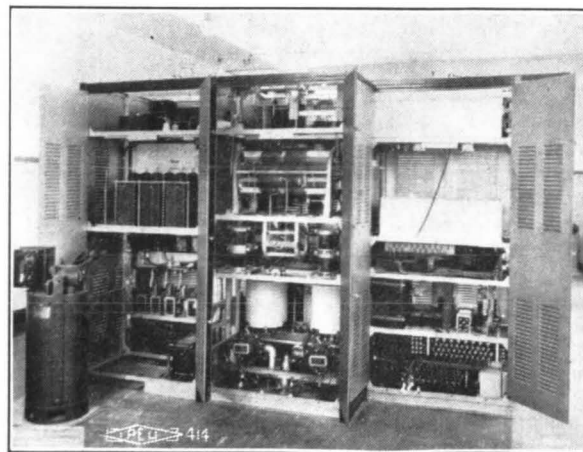
"The Federal Radio Commission shall assign one cleared channel frequency within the broadcasting band, with unlimited time and with power equal to the maximum power assigned any broadcasting station in the United States to the owner or owners of the broadcasting station or stations approved by the recognized labor organizations which, in the opinion of the commission, are the most representative of the labor interests of the United States, and shall issue no license or licenses for the use of said frequency, except with the written consent of such so-recognized labor organizations, to any person, association, corporation, organization or co-partnership."

WCFL is an all labor station. It is owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Many union products are advertised over the WCFL system. The Oshkosh Overall Company has used this station for a national campaign. Other national advertisers using the facilities of WCFL are the Elgin National Watch Co., the National Tea Co. food stores, Curtiss Candy Co., Drug Trade Products Co., and General Electric.

Planning Today

He who every morning plans the transactions of the day, and follows out that plan, carries a thread that will guide him through the labyrinth of the most busy life. The orderly arrangement of his time is like a ray of light which darts itself through all his occupations. But where no plan is laid, where the disposal of time is surrendered merely to the chance of incidents, all things lie huddled together in one chaos, which admits of neither distribution nor review.—Hugo.

Whether we are on the gold standard or not, every union-made dollar we spend for union label goods makes the American dollar rise on foreign exchange.



Rear View of WCFL's New RCA Transmitter.

Union Co-operates to Build Unique House

By R. W. HEALD, L. U. 288, Waterloo

WATERLOO, IOWA, has attracted the attention of the entire building world because it has been the first city in the United States to erect on a community basis a model remodeled house. Waterloo has received congratulatory messages from the Federal Housing Administration in Washington and has had congratulations of the governor of the state of Iowa.

The model remodeled home was designed by Mortimer B. Cleveland, architect, who also selected wall papers and color schemes, and he has modernized this home to extend into the future years. Many special features have been incorporated, that are not usually included, except in the more expensive and costly homes.

The entrance hall retains the antique winding staircase with its old walnut balustrade, and has been decorated in a reproduction of an old wallpaper. The living room has had a fireplace added, with a modern glass facing, with a mirror to the ceiling. The color scheme of the living room is taken from an antique Chinese wall panel. The dining room is finished in redwood, and the special feature here is modern Venetian blinds, and inside roller screens at the windows. A screened porch opens from the dining room on the High Street side of the home.

The kitchen is a delight to any housewife. Complete in every detail with built-in cupboards, work tables, and breakfast table, it is a model of perfection. Opening from the hall is a study finished entirely in knotty pine wood on all the walls with a ceiling covered in red wall paper with gold stars.

The second story has two fine bedrooms, the larger finished in the old-fashioned manner with one end sheathed in pine, concealing the closets. A modern paper in red and white covers the walls. The bathroom has a built-in tub and shower, green tile walls and floor, and a stunning, modern, decorative treatment on the walls.

The union of electrical workers played an important part in this project. I can picture to our organization this union effort in no better way than to give verbatim the radio program broadcast by me over Station WMT from the den of the model remodeled house. The program follows:

Radio Program at Model Remodel Home

Presented by R. W. Heald

Good evening, friends:

As hosts of the "Model Remodel Home" program

Model remodeled house attracts nation-wide attention. Sponsored by Junior Chamber of Commerce.

for this evening, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 288, wish to extend an invitation to everyone to come and inspect this marvelous remodeling project.

The members of our organization, each a skilled mechanic in the line of installing electric wiring, fixtures, electrical apparatus, power lines, and such equipment as is required so that electrical energy may be transmitted to each and every home within this trade area and controlled by you at the touch of a finger, have installed in this "Model Remodel Home" all the latest modern devices for the safe and convenient use of electricity, and we are anxious that you may see these electrical home comforts.

Radio Man—I agree that this home is really an electrical home and everyone should see it. Won't you tell us about the men who have done this marvelous job?

The men in our organization are electricians employed by the electrical contractors of this city, linemen and meter men working for the local public service company, others are in charge of the electrical equipment controlling traffic, police signal, and fire alarm systems.

Each of these men have given many years to the study of this job, so that he can better service the public. A skilled mechanic has only his personal services to sell to his employer and to this employer's customers.

Radio Man—You mean that when a union electrician is employed, it is a

guarantee of satisfaction and good work?

Yes, Mr. Kelly; we have no place in our organization for the man who is not interested in his work and the satisfactory installation of it.

In the electrical industry the changes and rapid development in the many and varying uses of electricity make it essential that the man who is responsible for the installation of this equipment must be a first class mechanic. Our organization demands that of its members. Upon this man's ability depends the life and property of the party for whom he works. Electricity is dangerous and wicked stuff when not correctly installed and properly controlled. The repair of old equipment or the installation of new should never be entrusted to an amateur.

Radio Man—I see now that is a good idea to employ a man who knows his business when you want wiring installed.

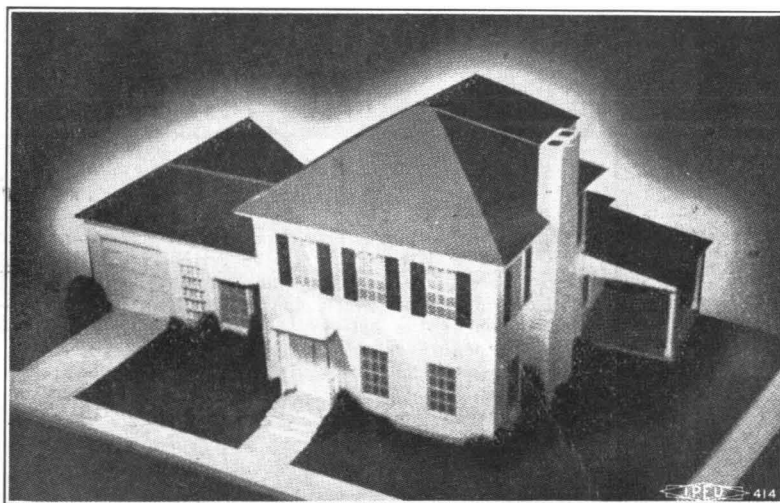
It is. And we are justly proud of the job we have done here at this home. While it was not possible for all of our members to assist in the work here we want the public to know that a part of our members are rendering them service day and night, risking their lives that electrical service may be uninterrupted or restored. I refer to the linemen who are subject to call rain or shine, hot or cold weather, to install new lines or repair those damaged by storms. When sleet and wind occur, few people think of the job these men are rendering so that they may sit comfortably beside the fire and listen to their radio.

Radio Man—That's an idea that never occurred to me, but our time is short now. What is the biggest feature of this "Model Remodel Home"? And who was responsible for it?

I would say without a doubt that the modern electrical installation, including the wiring, switches, wall plugs, radio outlets, fixtures, and other features installed in this home by members of Local Union No. 288 is the biggest feature of this home and I would like to add that such an installation was only possible through the co-operation with our employers, the Waterloo electrical contractors, who designed the wiring layout and assisted with their financial and moral support.

Presented over Station WMT, February 20, 7:15 to 7:30 p. m., from the den of the "Model Remodel Home."

Amid my list of blessings infinite,
Stands this the foremost,
"That my heart has bled."
—Edward Young.



AIR VIEW OF THE MODEL REMODELED HOUSE

Busy March Meeting of Council

Minutes of Meeting of the International Executive Council

THE regular meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 801, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Monday, March 18, 1935, at 9 a. m., Charles M. Paulsen presiding.

Members present: Charles M. Paulsen, Charles F. Oliver, J. L. McBride, G. C. Gadbois, F. L. Kelley, G. W. Whitford, James F. Casey, Edward Nothnagle and M. P. Gordan.

The chair appointed G. C. Gadbois and James F. Casey as a committee to go over the report of the certified auditor and to report back to the council on said audit for the period intervening since the last report.

The following applications for pension were considered by the council, the standing record of the applicants examined and their ages certified, and after thorough examination the applications were acted upon favorably, and referred to the International Secretary with instructions to place the applicants on the pension roll, and to notify them, as well as their respective local unions, of the action of the council on their applications:

Arthur W. Brown	I. O.
John F. Coutre	I. O.
Alfred Cunningham	I. O.
Chris W. Doss	I. O.
Thomas Driscoll	I. O.
Robert Duncan	I. O.
Peter J. Hallberg	I. O.
A. Housley	I. O.
George C. Inman	I. O.
Edward J. Keane	I. O.
Thomas J. Mahoney	I. O.
Frank Miller	I. O.
Alex A. Morris	I. O.
Thomas McCaffrey	I. O.
Mathew P. Riordan	I. O.
Mark Ritchie	I. O.
A. J. Van Norden	I. O.
William Van Vechten	I. O.
Fred J. Wemple	I. O.
Henry D. Williams	I. O.

L. U. No.	
Frank E. Cull	1
Fred A. Schantz	1
Frank Hickman	2
Ivar N. Falkenberg	3
John J. Irwin	3
Bert Munger	3
Hendrie McNiece	3
John J. West	3
George W. Wirsching	3
Patrick F. Lynch	7
Edward S. Thurston	7
John Richards	17
John Greenwood	31
George B. Warner	35
Samuel Stevick	38
Thomas Daily	39
Fred W. Anson	43
John Miller Webster	52
Charles Arthur Hays	66
Edward O'Day	79
Peter W. Keenan	98
William Nichols	98
Carl J. Lindell	103
William H. Newell	103
George A. O'Neill	103
Calvin W. Jennings	124
E. E. Anthony	134

Thorough canvass of industry and labor problems made. Pensions voted.

L. U. No.	
Olaf Baadsgaard	134
Walter Burton	134
George C. Carnright	134
Thomas H. Dunn	134
James Howard Jones	134
Matthew L. Kohl	134
Edward Z. LaPlante	134
Michael J. Malone	134
William H. Matthies	134
Emil Meltzer	134
R. D. Mighell	134
John McDonald	134
Edward N. Nockels	134
J. C. Slaney	134
Peter Swanson	134
George Bauckham, Sr.	164
Morton C. Crippen	247
H. M. Dalbey	417
Charles H. Millsbaugh	483

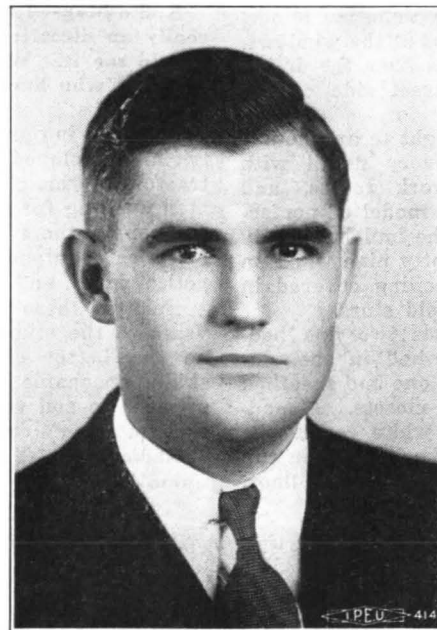
L. U. No.

Louis P. Desimone	595
Robert P. Gale	595

The following applications for pension were before the council, but upon examination it was found that the applicants had not reached the required age preceding their application, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution; therefore favorable action could not be taken on the applications, and the International Secretary was instructed to notify the applicants and their local unions of the facts in their respective cases, so that they might make application again before the next meeting of the council in the proper way, and in conformity with the law:

I. O.	
L. U. No.	
W. D. Brown	28
J. T. Garaty	86
Gardner Thomson	212
Edward Ulrich	212

(Continued on page 185)



LAWSON WIMBERLY,
L. U. No. 390, Port Arthur, Texas.

Lawson Wimberly, a member of Local Union No. 390, Port Arthur, Texas, was recently named chief deputy labor commissioner of Texas.

Brother Wimberly has been active in the electrical workers since he became a member in 1931. At the annual convention of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers, held in Dallas, Texas, last year, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the association. He is also the legislative representative of the electrical workers in Texas and is fostering a licensing law in the present session of the state legislature.

Local Union No. 390 feels that it has been distinctly honored in having one of its members selected for this important position in the Department of Labor of the state of Texas.

J. A. VERRET,
Secretary.

City's Experience With Outdoor Meter

By A Private Citizen

A CONSIDERATION of the changes in electrical service equipment by which "outdoor meter" installations are being effected in Chicago in increasing numbers, the factors behind this movement, and the means by which these changes are being brought about, may be of some interest to the readers of this magazine.

Many persons are not informed as to the trend of the times in this section of the country, and it is thought that were knowledge more widely spread concerning this matter, many persons might heed a friendly warning and save themselves considerable expense and embarrassment. Far be it from the writer to assume that any one of the Brotherhood may need counsel or admonition, yet some of us may know of others who do.

A great corporation, carrying on a public service is not a private thing. It affects too many lives and its activities should be open and above board and beyond any suspicion of unethical transactions. This article is not intended as a palliation or any sort of justification of the misguided persons whose conduct in diverting current, whatever the excuse, is to be severely condemned.

The public service corporation which has a monopoly of generating and distributing electric power in the city of Chicago and its suburbs has, during the period of expansion, become very greatly over-equipped with the appurtenances of that service. During the period of depression which has affected all business and manufacturing activity, the demand for electric power has fallen off to such an extent that the overhead charges for maintenance and operation have reached embarrassing proportions.

In order to increase the current consumption great effort is made to place in private homes as many electrically-operated appliances as is possible. These are sold through the company's own electric shops on small initial amounts paid down with monthly deferred payments added to the electric bills.

The prices at which these appliances are sold indicate that the margin of profit is not the immediate consideration, since the electric shops could not continue to exist were it not for the fact that every sale increases the use of electric current and adds to the profitable income of the company.

Unfair Competition Revealed

The elaborate display rooms in the heart of the down town district, where ground rent is at the highest premium, with a hundred well-dressed, affable sales

What is the motive of electric utility in hunting down oft-times innocent citizens, and forcing them to pay charges on new installation? First outspoken protest upon novel methods of public service corporation. Non-union labor and protested materials used.

persons alert to serve and demonstrate the appliances, are maintained at a cost which is only in part offset by the small margin of profit on the sales made. These losses are absorbed by methods not made

public, and thus in a manner becomes a phase of unfair competition in the sale of electrical appliances against all other dealers having independent shops. Yet these shops are conducted within the shadow of the Blue Eagle's wings. Those who acquire washing machines, radios, refrigerators, cleaners and the multitude of other household labor saving devices, having experienced the convenience of their daily use, do find them so desirable that they are not to be dispensed with, in spite of the growing size of the monthly electric bill.

During this period of greatly reduced incomes, when every other line of consumable supplies has experienced a radical reduction of cost, two of the most necessary to every household have maintained their rates at pre-depression levels. These days very few households are equipped with any other means of preparing a meal save gas, which is poorer in quality, offensive in odor, and less effective than formerly, and for lighting their apartments it is not even considered.

So dependent have people become on electricity for light alone, as well as power, that its loss is felt to be a great hardship.

Those who have felt most the pinch of unemployment and have been forced to apply to the unemployment relief agencies, have had their moving expenses paid, their rent paid, coal to heat and cook with, milk to drink and food to sustain life, and the gas bills paid to prepare it. But when it comes to light, "electricity is a luxury" and the object of public charity, so termed, must pay that himself, if he can, for the welfare bureau will not.

A reduction in the rates for electric light and power supplied by the corporation which has a monopoly of that service in the city of Chicago, has been advocated for some time past. Certain civic bodies and business organizations and public spirited persons who reside and have established various enterprises in this locality are identified with this movement.

The electric light and power company, in making representations before the Illinois Commerce Commission, pleads inability to reduce their rates and operate profitably.

Diversion of Current Problem

Among the reasons advanced is a great loss of current through the manipulation of meter connections and the use of "jumpers," all of which is broadly termed "tampering with a meter" or "diverting electric current." Whereas this

(Continued on page 183)



Chicago, Like New York and Other American Cities, Makes Night Day by Burning Much Electricity.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

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Wagner Housing Bill The introduction into the Senate late in March of the Federal Public Housing Act by Senator Wagner calls attention to the rapid advancement of public opinion in matters of public housing. As much as two years ago any one who thought of slum clearance as a function of government would have been declared a dangerous radical. Now it appears clear to everyone who has come into contact at all with the problem that the only way that the dangerous and unsightly slums can be eradicated is through government sponsorship. If in their place decent dwellings and apartments are to be erected at a price that will permit the millions of American families who are forced to live on much less than a thousand dollars a year to rent and use them, then again the government must step in.

The Wagner Bill makes it mandatory upon the director of the United States Housing Division to embark on a long-range slum clearance and low-rent public housing program. This bill is expected to stimulate the interest of states in passing acts that will forward low-cost housing under state direction. States are provided for in the new work relief program of four and one-half billion dollars.

Gains in Navy Yards The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor announces details of an order just issued by the U. S. Navy Department which provides for complete recognition of union committees and union officials by commandants of navy yards and naval stations. The order was promulgated by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt on March 16, 1935. It appears that there was going forward in some navy establishments a movement which was equivalent to a company union movement in private industry. Yard councils were being used by commandants to offset organized labor's influence. It is believed that the present order will end this discrimination. Seven of the eight paragraphs of the order issued by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy on March 16 deal with shop committees. The third paragraph determines the rights of trade union representatives. It reads:

"A shop committee does not commit the employees it represents to any attitude or action. It is merely a means of co-operative communication between the management and the employees. Its existence does not bar employees from approaching the management as individuals, or in behalf of their organizations, crafts, or trades; it does not prevent them from

forming any associations they please outside of the yard or station, nor does it conflict with a loyal adherence thereto. Commandants and commanding officers will receive and hear representatives of employees who themselves may not be employees of the yard or station."

Fischer on Russian Unions

Louis Fischer has been an outspoken defender of Soviet Russia. He has elected to answer those biased attacks which have not been based on facts and truth. One may expect, therefore, that when Louis Fischer speaks that he is speaking as a friend and not as an enemy of Soviet Russia. One may also expect therefore that his strictures on the policies of the Soviets will have more than ordinary significance.

Mr. Fischer has just published a book called "Soviet Journey." In this book Mr. Fischer says: "The supineness of the trade unions [in Russia] makes life much easier for the Soviet industrialist. It also enables government officials, engineers and other strategically situated groups to take the best apartments, to take a more than proportionate share of sanatorium accommodations, etc. The Bolsheviki proclaim that the proletariat is the salt of the earth, and the workers do actually enjoy many unique rights and pleasures. But fighting trade unions could win more for them."

Mr. Fischer admits in his book "Soviet Journey" that for the present trade unions in Russia are nothing more than "schools of Communism." They are societies for the spreading and perpetuation of the Communist doctrine. Mr. Fischer believes that unions have another function, namely to wrest for their members a larger share in the goods of life. This goal has been the goal of American trade unions for 50 years, and we believe that much of the criticism of the American trade unions which has come from American Communists has come as a result of believing that the sole function of the trade union is to perpetuate this or that kind of political doctrine. There is a third function of the trade union which some trade unions in America perform, namely, a technological function such as union co-operative management has advanced in industry. Unions participate in management and advance the technological objectives of industry effectively. We believe that this is one of the important functions of unions. Neither Russian Communists nor American Communists appear as yet to have come into a full vision of the technological function of a union. When they do, many of their criticisms of American unions will fall to the ground.

Good-Bye Fourth Estate

Out of the era of the French revolution came the phrase "the fourth estate." This was a complimentary description of the press which gave through its free columns representation to the under-represented masses in the state assembly. The phrase has traveled down the years gathering a good deal of prestige until it has arrived at this period of transitional turmoil between the great war and the present. One of history's little ironies rests in the fact that the commercialized press in the United States is still spoken of as the fourth estate when it is a mouthpiece no longer for the masses but merely for big business.

We have on our desk a communication from the Periodical

Publishers Institute attacking the Wagner bill which establishes a new labor relations board and defines labor's rights. This communication says "It outlaws any organization of workers which the employer assists in even the slightest degree." In this remark the commercialized press gives up its traditional right of defense of the masses and speaks merely in the interest of rich employers. It is good-bye to the fourth estate.

Co-operation In Canada

A. Whyte of Local Union 568, Montreal, Canada, has forwarded to this JOURNAL an address made by D. A. Paterson, secretary-treasurer of the Builders' Exchange, before the annual conference of the Canadian Construction Association. Mr. Paterson recounts the history of an interesting act that has been passed by the province of Quebec making collective bargaining and the representation of the majority of workers mandatory in the construction industry.

The details of this act are interesting. Where a preponderant number of employers concludes an agreement as to hours and wages with an association of employees of any industry, also preponderant, the lieutenant governor in council may apply its provisions to every employer and employee engaged in the industry. The Minister of Labor is the sole judge in the matter of what constitutes preponderance. The act provides for the appointment of a joint committee composed of employers and employees to supervise the operation and administration of the agreement made under the law. Agreements as to wages less than the legal rate are invalid.

Mr. Paterson believes that the law will prove itself to be an instrument ridding the construction industry in that section of Canada of the wretched abuse of low wages and it will prevent the unscrupulous employer from submitting estimates based on low wages in order to secure contracts. One can see resemblance between this act and some of the things NRA sought to do under the construction code, but it appears that instead of fighting unions Canada is aiding them and is moving along at a much more sensible and orderly fashion than the United States.

On a High Mountain

"The Rise of American Civilization" by Dr. Charles A. Beard, America's foremost historian, is a classic. Mr. Beard is accepted throughout the world as an authority in his field. He has brought to history not only an appreciation of the value of facts and events but a philosophic approach and a humanistic spirit which make him a great teacher as well as a great chronicler of a nation's life. To listen to Dr. Beard is like going up on a high mountain and viewing a panorama of the ages. Dr. Beard recently made a review of American history. He declared that every major depression has culminated in a war; that every war has culminated in establishing more firmly in the saddle a reactionary governing group that had profits and commercial interest rather than national good in mind. He went on to declare that there are only two ways out of the present depression:

1. Redistribution of national income,
2. War.

He warned, however, that war would likely bring Fascism to America and that Fascism could offer no real solution to the economic problems now facing the nation.

Job Shrinkage

Until the United States begins to do something about it, this JOURNAL expects to shout to the housetops that the salient problem of this American civilization is the displacement of men by machines. Technological unemployment is not a myth and it is not a joke. It has made rapid advancement during the depression and it is rapidly bringing America to a point of disaster.

We have recently seen specifications issued by a government department for three types of systems of fire detection. These systems are highly mechanical and in general are equally effective. The bids for the installations of these three systems following the specifications set up by the government reveal again the shrinkage of work and jobs due to technological improvements in method.

	Total Cost	Electrical Labor Cost
Job No. 1, including thermostatic control and conduit wiring.....	\$14,000	\$6,000
Job No. 2, thermostatic wiring type....	11,000	4,500
Job No. 3, newest system of fire detection	7,000	600

It is likely that the government will be obligated to choose system No. 3 on the ground that it is the cheapest and just as effective, and labor, of course, can do nothing about it, but labor can point out that jobs have shrunk 10 times under the newest system as compared with the oldest system.

Failure of Fascism

Hitler rode into power in Germany on glowing promises. He faced a difficult situation. The economic and financial structure of Germany was about to collapse. The supply of raw materials was exceedingly scarce and unemployment was rife. It is true that Hitler's group has made some gains for the people through the process of unification, yet these gains are more apparent than real. Economic observers believe that raw materials are likely to become scarcer, that unemployment will increase and Germany will continue to tread the brink of economic disaster. It is true that the actual resources of Germany within her borders are not adequate for her population. These conditions account in part for Hitler's warlike attitude but they do not account entirely. One honestly must find in Hitler's temperament and in the grandiose promises of Fascism the real reason for sword rattling.

The only solution that Hitler can offer the German people is war with all its attendant horrors and its sure prospect of complete collapse of the economic and financial structure of the nation. Indeed the solution offered is no solution at all. All that Fascism understands and knows is the primitive, obsolete and dangerous solution of economic problems. Fascism is a savage throwback. It can never succeed though it may endure within the terrible environment in which it appears to be thriving in Germany. So as a solution for unemployment, ill-distribution of national income, technologized industry, and population congestion, Fascism is no solution at all and marks Mr. Hitler as a gambler of madman proportions.



WOMAN'S WORK



A UNION LABEL PRIMER FOR THE BUYER

By PENNELL CROSBY

SO many inquiries have come in to the JOURNAL from time to time from members, their wives, and union sympathizers, about how the consumer can make sure of getting union made goods, that we are going to do the best we can to give you the information you want.

If the stores had on their display tables, signs hanging above the merchandise, "Union Made" and on other tables, "Non-union Made" there wouldn't be much difficulty making a choice. But the merchant is not going to do that for you, or help you to identify union made goods, unless he sees a strong, articulate demand for them.

By *articulate* I mean that the merchant must understand that you are buying a certain article not only because it is of good quality, reasonably priced, and suits your requirements, but primarily because it has in it the union label of the trade that produced it. Mallory hats, for example, are very popular and are sold almost everywhere, but who knows how many of them are bought because they are fine quality and widely advertised, and how many of them are bought because the purchaser wants a hat with the globe, crossed flags and clasped hands of the union label of the United Hatters, sewed inside the sweatband? If the buyer does not look for the label inside the sweatband, and indicate to the clerk that it is a necessary factor in the sale, then part of the effect of buying union made merchandise is lost. Always let them know that you want union labeled goods, not just the particular brand.

The labels of the various trades are shown in the booklet issued by the Union Label Trades Department, of which every woman who spends union-earned wages should have a copy. You may obtain one free by writing to the department at the A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. Many of the trades have listed names of manufacturers who use their label, and you will recognize nationally advertised brands which are sold in the stores in your community. Shop cards, such as the eagle of the Journeymen Barbers, the star of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association; and the monthly working button of such trades as the teamsters, the cooks and waiters, are reproduced so that you can recognize them. The two labels of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one a metal label and the other a paper, pasted label, both displaying the "lightning fist," are among them.

After you have studied the various

labels and trade names, comes the problem of how to find the union label merchandise in your locality. If the union label movement in your community is a living, conscious force, you will have no difficulty. The need for making information readily available to consumers will be recognized and the information will be supplied. This is a very important activity for central labor bodies and union label leagues, because it benefits all trades and shows employers that labor does not forget its friends, as well as furnishing a convenient buyers' guide.

I have on my desk the Union Label Guide of Washington, D. C., which furnishes a very useful list of union made products and where to buy them, from ice cream to overcoats, and also the theaters, restaurants and other establishments, including electrical shops, where union trades are employed. With this is issued an "Unfair List" showing the firms labor is requested not to patronize.

By following this list the union man can get up in the morning, dress in a full outfit of union made clothing, have bread from a union bakery for his breakfast toast, and cream from a union dairy in his coffee; smoke a union made cigarette—and so on through the day. And if he wants to celebrate in the evening he can take his wife out to dinner at a restaurant where the cooks and waiters are organized, drink a refreshing glass of union made beer with his meal, and afterwards see a movie show that is thrown on the screen by a union operator.

In women's clothing and millinery, we must admit the union label is difficult to find. Although about 85 per cent of the millinery industry is organized, the label is not used in women's hats and the same is true of most apparel. There are only two brands of women's hosiery which are stamped with the union label, and this at the request of the merchant who orders them. The hosiery workers, however, are very active in publicizing the brands which are made under a union contract, and these include most of the high-quality, well-advertised hosiery, so if you know the brand names you will have no difficulty in buying hosiery that is actually union made, though the label does not appear. It looks as though we women had not been half as insistent on obtaining union labeled merchandise as the men have been. There are, however, several makes of union labeled women's shoes, of which the Florsheim, for women as well as men, is one of the best known. Look for a clear and distinct impression

of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union stamp.

The issuance of a local union label guide always results in the sale of more union made merchandise and increased patronage of "fair" establishments, showing that the information was put into active use. The local guide is a very important part of the label movement. Consumers who wish to buy "union" should write or phone their central labor union or union label league and request the issuance of such a bulletin, if it is not already available in their city.

Labor organizations in a good many cities have issued such guides. One of our local press secretaries writes the JOURNAL that in Cleveland there is a Union Buyers' Club in which the women are very active, which results in the "old man" getting an outfit of union made "duds." Local labor newspapers also do their part in publishing information in regard to fair or unfair establishments, and union label merchandise.

Almost all children go through a period when they love to collect things—stamps, butterflies, birds' nests, baseball and movie star pictures, for example. They want something that can be displayed and catalogued. A union label scrap book will stimulate an interest that the child will never forget, if you suggest it to him when he is absorbed by the collecting mania. In it he can arrange, date and classify the union labels from all the merchandise that comes into the home, making tracings of the ones which cannot be removed from the articles they are attached to. You can help him start such a collection with labels right from your ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL.

The first page of every JOURNAL bears the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Washington. You will find the label of the International Photo Engravers Union etched into the pictures that appear. Two labels of the I. B. E. W. appear, one on the editorial page, and the other, a very good reproduction of the metal label, in the price list of supplies.

Just an inexpensive notebook will do for a child's union label collection, and you can start a union label campaign right in your own household. Mother or dad should explain what the union label means, and how the demand for it helps to maintain wages and good working conditions for all the trades. If we can make label collectors of our children it will result in a tremendous stimulation of the movement for years to come.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 574, BREMERTON, WASH.

Editor:

Our auxiliary of L. U. No. 574 is continuing a busy and, we believe, a profitable season. Our activities range from the giving of pleasant social functions, such as our dance of last Friday evening, to co-operation with the union in campaigns against concerns unfriendly to labor.

Mrs. Tillie Carlson, who has been an untiring and capable leader during the year our organization has been in effect, was re-elected president at the regular election in January. Mrs. Pearl O'Keefe was re-elected vice president; Mrs. Lottie Heinrichs, secretary, and Mrs. Bertha Newman was chosen treasurer.

Joint meetings are held with the union on the second Tuesday of each month. On these occasions business of common interest is transacted and a social meeting for both groups follows. We have found these joint meetings are increasing the membership as well as the interest in both the local union and the auxiliary.

Afternoon meetings are held once each month at the homes of members.

The Christmas dinner party, which brought together the families of all auxiliary members, was an outstanding occasion of this year. A delicious turkey dinner, prepared and served by the auxiliary, was followed by a Christmas program featuring talented children of members of the union. A big Christmas tree held treats for all the children and gifts for everybody.

The auxiliary raised the money for the Christmas party by a series of card parties given throughout the year. We plan to start working on the fund for next year's party now.

We are interested in the reports of other auxiliaries and especially any suggestions which might lead to greater usefulness for our organization.

GRACE W. ZEH.

Hominy and Sausage

6 cups cooked hominy 1 pound sausage
1 cup milk meat
1 teaspoon salt

Heat the hominy with the milk and salt in a double boiler. Fry the sausage until crisp and brown. Remove the sausage meat and mix with the hominy. When well mixed spread the mixture in the frying pan used for the sausage. Cook over a low heat until a crisp brown crust has formed, and serve on a hot platter.

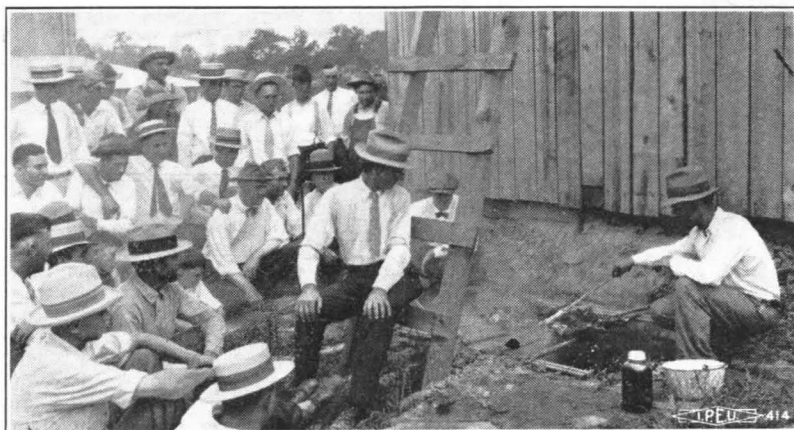
* * *

Inexpensive Fruit Cake

2 cups brown sugar 3 cups flour
2 cups water 2 teaspoons baking
4 tablespoons fat powder
1 box seeded raisins 1 cup nut meats,
1/4 teaspoon cloves cut in small
1 teaspoon salt pieces
1 teaspoon baking
soda

Put the brown sugar and water in a saucepan with the fat, add the raisins, cinnamon, cloves and salt. Boil about five minutes and set away to cool.

Sift the remaining dry ingredients into the mixture and add the nuts sprinkled with flour. Pour into a tube pan greased and lined with greased paper. Bake in a very moderate oven for about 1 1/2 hours, or until a toothpick comes out dry. Cool in the pan.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

The Old-Fashioned Barbecue

By SALLY LUNN

Looks like our recipe is for men folks this month, but though they may prepare the barbecue the women may be sure they will be called on for their share in fixing the sauce, as well as the rolls, pickles, salad, cakes and pies that are a part of the barbecue picnic. Although this picture hardly gives you an idea of the deliciousness of barbecued meat, the expressions of the men sitting around show that they can hardly wait for it to be done.

Never failing to draw the crowd, the barbecue picnic is a splendid way for members of locals, their wives and families, to get acquainted. The meat is cooked in a trench over a bed of live coals. Sometimes it is put on iron rods or a wire netting and cooked uncovered, turned and basted from time to time, as shown in the photograph above. This method requires more work, but it is a splendid appetite whetter. Another way to cook a barbecue is to cover it completely in sort of a gigantic fireless cooker effect, the pit not being opened till the meat is ready to eat.

In either case, the men go out the day before the feast, dig the trench, and make the fire. Hard, dry wood, oak or hickory preferred, is the choice. The wood must burn down until there is a bed of coals from 15 to 18 inches thick, and no unburned wood. It takes about three hours for the fire to reach this stage. When the meat is cooked in the open, the trench used is only about 15 inches deep. The meat, which may be beef carcasses, or chunks of beef or pork, is laid on heavy wire netting or a set of iron rods, and it is basted from time to time with a peppery mixture, and turned over every 15 to 30 minutes during cooking, which means an all-night job. It takes from 10 to 14 hours to cook meat by this method.

The National Livestock and Meat Board recommends the covered trench method and every housewife will recognize that this is more practical. The trench will be about 40 inches deep, three feet wide, and long enough to accommodate the amount of meat being cooked.

While the fire is reaching the red coal stage the meat is being prepared, for quick work is necessary when it comes to packing the trench. The meat is cut into chunks of about 20 pounds each, seasoned, and wrapped in two layers of cheesecloth and one thickness of clean burlap. A layer of coarse, clean, dry sand is spread about one and a half inches thick over the red coals, and the prepared meat is laid on this. Immediately the trench is covered with sheet iron or boards. Every crack is sealed with mud or sand so that no steam will escape. About 10 or 12 hours after the meat has gone into the trench it will be ready to serve, and it requires no attention in the meantime except to make sure the trench is air-tight. For a noon meal the meat is put on to cook at midnight. One hundred pounds of meat is estimated to feed 300 people, especially if the women are ready with plenty of other "fixings." The quantity of sauce below is sufficient for 100 pounds of meat and is to be used like gravy over the meat, at the time it is served.

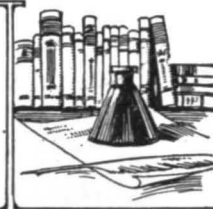
Mild Barbecue Sauce

5 pounds fresh marrow bones	2 tablespoons celery seed
2 quarts water	4 tablespoons salt
5 quarts deep red tomatoes	2 tablespoons sugar
12 cloves	1 bottle Worcestershire sauce
2 green peppers, cut in half, seeds removed	3 cups vinegar
4 large well-flavored onions, sliced	3 to 4 tablespoons grated horseradish
4 garlic buttons, cut fine	5 to 6 dashes Tabasco sauce
4 whole bay leaves	

Wash the marrow bones and discard excess fat. Mix all ingredients except the Worcestershire sauce, vinegar, horseradish and Tabasco. Simmer for about four hours. Chill and let stand overnight in a cold place. Heat the sauce, remove and discard the bones. Press all the pulp possible through a fine sieve. Add the last four ingredients, taste, and if desired, add more seasoning. Serve hot with the barbecued meat.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

(No. 6 of a series of articles written by the press secretary of Local No. 1, St. Louis.)

Wise Men? or Fools?

Have you ever gone into conference with yourself? Did you ever look yourself straight in the eye? Do you ever try to figure out what is wrong with yourself? Have you the faculty to draw up your own balance sheet, and if you are in the red, can you make up enough credits to be like a normal human being should be? If so, you may appreciate an article of this kind. Stand on a busy street corner at various times of the day and watch the multitudes go by. Size them up; study them in the short time you see them; let yourself wander in a higher realm of imagination and then go home and size yourself up, all by yourself. It's a great game to play. Anyone from a layman to a college graduate can play this game to much satisfaction if you will only take the time, and if time was money most of us would be millionaires.

Nature has provided us with a body with two feet to stand on; two hands to work with; a head with eyes, ears, and a brain for learning, and something to sit with. Do you use them in the proper way? How many of you have been living upside down all your lives? Have you been standing on your hands, kicking with your feet, sitting on your head and making a jackass out of what's left? If you have, now is the time to turn over. Get on your feet again and the finances may weight your pockets so you can stay on your feet.

The world does not owe you a living, so it is up to you to get out and dig for it. Of course, we all know that the fellow who tries constantly and attempts to do the right thing is naturally criticized by the fellow who is waiting for his opportunity but doesn't go outside the door to look for it.

Now, this fellow who tries is co-operating with the fundamental laws of success and naturally becomes one of the numbers in the wheel of fortune. Sometimes this wheel will stop on the right number. If you have prepared yourself properly with ordinary education and just common everyday horse-sense—then your stakes are on the number and you must then watch for the opportune time to make your play. This method can be used on the job, in the shop, in fact in everything you do. Do you apply yourself to the situation or do you go around aimlessly on a tangent? Are you one of the cogs in the wheel of commerce and industry or are you the power that makes the wheels go round? Are you a yes-man or have you a mind of your own? Are you a robot or a man?

Those are the questions you must ask yourself. If you don't care—skip it. If you do care—back up the train, throw the switch and start on the right track. The old adage, "A wise man changes his mind, a fool never does," should be considered with discretion.

Local No. 1 News in Brief

Flash! The Electra Athletic Association was born to No. 1 on March 28, with Johnny Shea as the head man. This association will sponsor dances, athletic events, card parties, and social activities from now on. The

membership has taken to it with much enthusiasm. Initiation is 50 cents and dues are 25 cents per month. The hand-ball court is completed, basketball equipment is being purchased and a ring will be completed soon, so boxing and wrestling matches can be staged. The out-of-work boys are building up their physique now-a-days instead of worrying so much about the past depression.

Flash! Club Electra may be on its way in the basement of our building, being transformed into a modern rathskeller, taking the shape of the interior of the Doodlebug that was at the World's Fair in Chicago. Through the efforts of George Brommer, a maintenance man, the Famous-Barr Company of St. Louis, have donated certain window and interior decorations used in their store last year. With the help of certain artistic brothers, the old hole-in-the-wall will be a show place in neighborhood of our building. (These Local No. 1 boys certainly know and do their stuff—Yousah!)

Flash! Local No. 1's press secretary is planning to have speakers at the meetings who will bring messages of interest.

Flash! Flash! Who will be in the quartet?

E. A. Koenemann Electric Co. Scores Another Bullseye

The largest contractor hits the nail on the head again, finding that pot of gold on the end of the rainbow in getting the uncompleted arena at the municipal auditorium, a meager pittance of \$200,000 worth of electrical work. Several of the unsuccessful bidders are trying to hang crepes on the job saying that Koenemann got a white elephant. Koenemann has been in business longer than the other bidders and continues to keep the old shop open every day. This speaks well for him as well as his superintendent and estimator, Charles Burgdorfer, and his crew of co-workers, who always come out on top, Local No. 1 always benefiting by these breaks. They are planning three shifts of six hours each for about three months which means work for three times as many men as would be used.

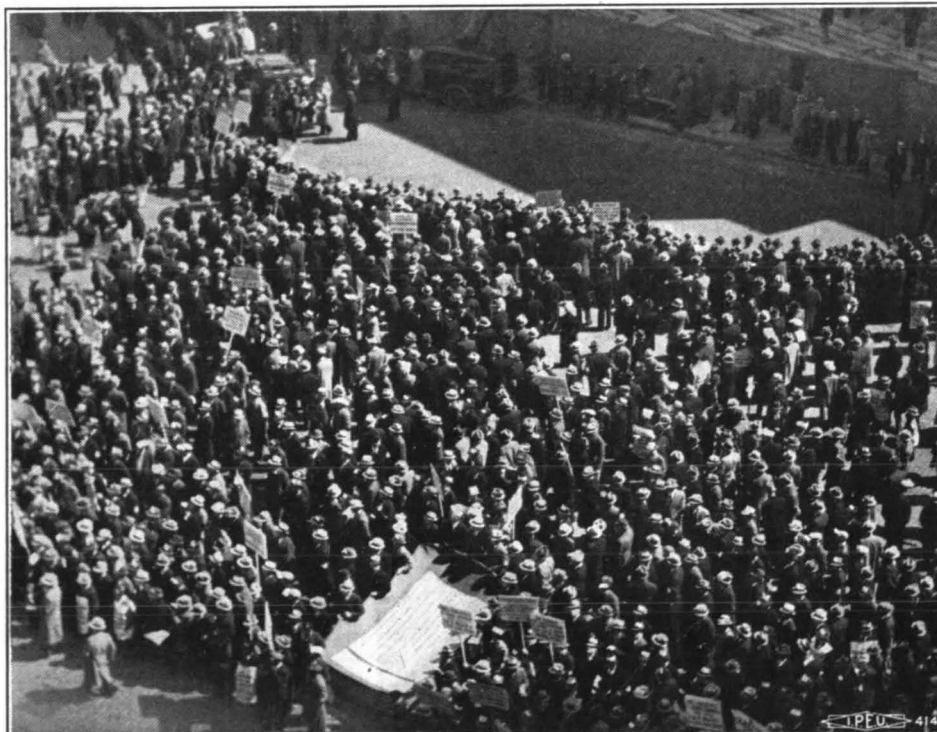
M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
A Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

On Tuesday, March 26, 1935, Local Union No. 3 conducted a demonstration in protest to the awarding of contracts for signal work on the new city-owned independent subway. Four thousand members assembled at 10 o'clock at union headquarters and marched to Foley Square, adjacent to the city hall. Upon arriving at Foley Square a general mass meeting was held. Several of our members and officials addressed the members and the public in general about the existing conditions in connection with our strike which was called on Friday, March 22, 1935.

Headed by a band, the colors and our union banner, the parade moved along the important avenues of the city in as orderly a demonstration as was ever witnessed in the city of New York. Every member conducted himself like a gentleman and this conduct on



This Great Crowd of Electrical Workers Assembled at Foley Square, New York City, to Express Indignation at Unfair Treatment by Employing Companies.

the part of our members was the topic of conversation among the police officials, members of the press and the public. It will be a long time before such a spectacular and impressive meeting is again conducted in such a high plane and in such an orderly manner by a labor organization. It was indeed most arousing with the veterans outfitted in their trench helmets, overseas caps, and some in uniforms wearing the various decorations they won during the late World War. Blue arm bands were also furnished the veterans, upon which was the word "Veteran" in gold letters. The large service flag of the union, with 618 stars, was carried in the parade by more than 15 members. A loud speaker that was put in service for the addresses could be heard for a distance of several blocks. Immediately upon arrival at Foley Square, the officers comprising a strike committee called at the mayor's office and presented their demands. These reasonable demands and the problems that confront us at this moment were displayed by more than 200 banners and placards that were carried by the marchers, and were prominently exhibited at the mass meeting at Foley Square.

At this writing 11 other trades have joined the electricians in the sympathetic strike, involving a total of 2,000 workers, 700 of whom are members of Local Union No. 3.

The city of New York, in the course of construction of the city-owned independent subway system, was, on the first electric subway system installation, overcharged \$2,100,000 by the General Railway Signal Company and the Union Switch and Signal Company. On this installation the Charles Meade Company, of 217 14th St., city, bid \$3,100,000; the General Railway Company and the Union Switch and Signal Company bid \$5,200,000. These two companies were awarded the contracts despite the fact that they were \$2,100,000 over and above the Charles Meade Company, the low bidder. The monopolistic practices of these two companies in refusing to sell their equipment to contractors of the city of New York is costing the city of New York and its citizens millions of dollars.

The prevailing rate of wages for electric work at the time these contracts were awarded was \$1.40 per hour with a ratio of one unskilled worker to every three skilled workers. These companies have registered the wages they intend to pay at \$1.20 per hour for skilled workers (illegitimately called "signal men") and 50 cents per hour for unskilled workers with no provisions as to the number of unskilled workers in ratio to skilled workers. These companies are bringing in out-of-town men to work on this work at 50 cents an hour.

The following is an example of a letter sent by thousands of our members to his honor, Mayor LaGuardia: (This particular letter was sent by Andrew H. Swanson.)

"I wish to add my protest to the many you have received in regard to the awarding of contracts for the signal system in the new independent subway to the General Switch and Signal Co. and the Union Switch and Signal Co. by the board of transportation.

"These two firms would not sell their equipment to the Charles Meade Co., which bid \$3,100,000 for this work, but your board of transportation let these contracts to the above-mentioned firms for \$5,200,000, which is \$2,100,000 above the amount bid by the fair contractor, a citizen of this city.

"Mr. Mayor, you went to Washington and borrowed \$25,000,000 from our federal government from the PWA funds to complete the new independent subway. As I understand it, the federal government allots these funds to relieve unemployment in the various cities of our country, but the above-mentioned firms have brought men in from the



GROUP OF WORKERS WITH PICKET SIGNS

south and middle western states to take our places and pays them \$15 and \$18 a week. These men do not pay taxes to our city and when the work has been completed, these men will be left behind to become public charges.

"I make this protest first as a citizen of this city, second as a taxpayer, and third as a member of Local Union No. 3, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"I earned exactly \$351 at my trade last year, which is exactly \$6.65 per week. This is even less than you are paying those who are on relief. How can you expect taxpayers to pay taxes when such conditions exist?"

Local Union No. 3 has entered this strike with all the enthusiasm and earnestness that could possibly be mustered and called into play. The very fact that 4,000 members responded to an overnight notice is significant in itself in proving that every member is giving his utmost to win this strike and we hope to win.

G. W. WHITFORD,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Thoughts while loafing (with apologies to McIntyre):

Wonder when the next payday will be, and where? What's become of Danny Moy, one of the best of old timers? The Greeks may have a word for it, but their recent flare-up is still called a revolution in any man's language. How about returning the ransom money to Hauptmann to assist in appealing the case; that ought to satisfy his namby-pamby sympathizers?

Infamous comebacks—the high cost of living. The flossiest name of any lineman I ever knew—Percival Montie. We worked for the "Ding Bat," in Philadelphia in 1911, and it was just too bad for the one who called him "Percy." "Monty" was the name.

Princess Barbara of the "five and tens," is giving her "squince" the bums' rush. Anyone could have told her that none of these foreign imports are worth a dime. Head line in local paper: "Gains in Business 30 per

cent." "Yeh," sez I, "on the relief rolls." Supporting my assertion pertaining to the large number of bums on relief, it was noted yesterday in the recorder's court that five of the six defendants, who had been pinched for "d and d" admitted they were drawing relief.

A suggestion to eliminate at least 40 per cent of the prevailing taxes: Legalize and license all forms of gambling; segregate the wild women and "call" houses and then, on January 1 and July 1 of each year, summon them all to appear before the recorder. By fining the madames at least \$50 and costs and each inmate half that amount, the present "ice-collectors" would be put "on ice" and the city would receive a right smart wad of dough.

Had the Andrews Jumper been in general usage during the past 10 years, I know of three lives that would have been saved. In each case the lineman was a skilled mechanic but for some unaccountable reason, cut himself in series with a primary.

And I would have the Toronto scribe understand that when we Atlantic Cityites get in a jam away from home, we don't advertise it when we get back. Besides which, if the "souse" in question was running true to form, he "couldn't remember" how far it was from the hotel to the "can," and the bar room should always be located on the ground floor. For instance, it is now over five years since I played Baltimore and I still can't tell you how far it is from the Plaza Hotel to "108 W. Mt. Royal Ave.," nor the distance from 1222 St. Paul St. to the Western Electric job. Furthermore, I doubt whether Chambers can, today, tell me the exact location of the Baltimore Trust Co. (That's enough, Winchell.)

The picture of the old bunch from Peoria was like getting money from home, but wotinell is "Shorty" Matlin doing in the fawn colored benny and cap? Perhaps he has signed up with "Red" Newman's "Lovers of Light Work." Freddy Klooz has put on a heap of poundage since the days when he was the "flyweight" trouble shooter for Mom Bell.

"Tiff" Henry, Bob Marlatt, Roy Bradley, "Red" Burrell, Charlie Matlin, Jimmie Mahar and the "super" haven't changed much in

appearance and seem to have acquired the artistic knack of growing older very gracefully. Likewise my old collyer chum and correspondent, Leo Holly. Father Time is dealing very gently with that "ex-looie" and he doesn't look a day older than when we visited with him in '28.

Here's hoping that the new correspondent of that outfit sticks with our JOURNAL and is not lured away by higher remunerative offers from the sporting editor of the "War Cry" or the Woman's Home Companion. But those guys back there can have the "hot-sticks" with love and kisses, wrapped in cellophane. I never worked the sticks, but it seems to me that there is the one job where the least slip or miss spells "exit" in letters a mile high, and something sez "Bachie, don't nev-ver do-o-o-o that." (With apologies to the guy with the duck.)

Sorry to bring back fond recollections to Whitehead, out in Butte, no do no more. Perhaps he remembers that fine old Irish gentleman, Phil Duffy, who was city foreman for Mom Bell in the days when I made faces at Ollie King from my perambulator, when he wouldn't give me a cigarette and Miss Ethel Barrymore was a debutante. Phil retired from all telephone or electrical work about 1900 or before the telephone strike which separated "the wheat from the chaff" and provided the light company with that "Old gang of mine."

Still speaking of Peoria—the papers stated that they had a big fire which destroyed a huge distillery. That's bad, very bad. Now I know that some of the remaining distilleries will have to work overtime when a certain few fellers I have in mind tumble off the water wagon. However, it is a long ash barrel that has no alley (or vice versa) and the fire should give the boys of L. U. No. 34 some more work.

Right now I could go for a flagon of real buttermilk with the lumps of butter floating on the top—you know, the kind that was to be had free of charge at any of the country dairies on churning days.

Local news flashes: "Sprig arrived" 10 days ahead of schedule and its deceptive, balmy breezes have a lot of us talking that way. As usual, it developed into my annual dose of laryngitis with its irritating and sleep-preventing cough. Today a cigarette tastes like something the cat dragged in—'tain't right and there "orter" be a law agin it. Boy, page Huey Long.

And that just reminds me, the way that General Johnson, Huey Long and Father Coughlin are yowling at each other reminds one of an election conducted under the "auspices" of Tammany Hall. Any good orchestra would be a fine substitute for either or all of those air-minded, publicity seeking gentlemen. "Morry" Newman, front and center! There's a good chance for you.

Nearly forgot to mention that the title of the lovely little number "Lovinblum," from the motion picture "Melody in Spring," was changed to "Rosenbloom" for the Atlantic City premiere.

With the war clouds hovering over the European horizon, it is to be hoped that this country does not enter into another 1914 note-writing contest.

A nice bouquet for all who are doing their bit to keep our JOURNAL at the top of the heap. A friend was talking to a plumber who had just finished reading our WORKER. Sez the plumber, "That's the swellest labor magazine on the market today and far superior to any of the pulps on the newsstands. The editorials are the 'real McCoy' and I would like to learn how the correspondents can write so 'cheerfully' and interestingly, especially after these last five lean years. In comparison, our correspondence sections reads

like an undertakers' obituary column." Very neat and not gaudy, eh wot?

And now the time has come to shed a tear, to bid a fond adieu, an au revoir (only temporarily, I hope) to an old and faithful friend who for 10 long years has gallantly withstood the terrific bombardments of misplaced commas, superfluous quotation marks and other cock-eyed punctuations. I refer, my friends, to none other than the "Lifetime Shaeffer," presented by my loving (?) constituents of L. U. No. 211 back in the days of 1925, when I was a mere child in the fields of journalism (don't hurt him, men; it's the opiates in the cough medicine.)

After being battered around from pillar to post, my little friend has bowed its once proud head to the inevitable march of time and entered the hospital today for an exploratory operation. Perhaps it means an appendectomy but more likely it is a leak in the gas line and the need of a general overhauling. In the words of the Old Maestro, "Good old pen, thou hast been a fine old vehicle, but thy end-gate's broken now."

A brief addenda for L. U. No. 28, "Baltimore, we thank thee."

Talleyho,

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Just heard a fellow on the radio say that life is like a tube of tooth paste, you get what you squeeze out of it. I know what a lot of you are thinking, your tube is empty.

Oh, well, be that as it may, spring is here, so it seems—at least I have that tired feeling associated with the well known spring fever. One worry is over—that is the coal man. Now we can start worrying about the ice man.

Thanks, Brother Bachie, of Local No. 211, for your good wishes, and boy, do I like my "cawfee"; so does Ernie Simonton.

Zinzinnations—so they say—like their beer. Being no exceptions to this rule, I would say that goes for the five of us, who after putting the finishing touches on at the Fisher Body Company and bidding goodbye to Brother Hubbard, of Detroit, repaired to Gus' Place for a few glasses of the amber fluid.

"Bill" Mittendorf, Eddie Huber, Jimmy Barrett and yours truly, had a good start when Ernie came in (on account of being the boss he was detained a little while longer) and after having a few advised us as to what time it was. So being home-loving men and also lovers of peace, we started our weary trek homeward; the story ends here. This may sound like telling tales out of school, but really, Mrs. Barrett, "Jim" was in very good company.

Gosh! What a lot of money the government is going to spend on their new works program. I was sorry to see the prevailing wage clause knocked out. Local No. 212 took a progressive step in advising members to send letters and telegrams to their Senators to inform them of their wishes in the matter. That is just what a lot of us need,

that final push to get us to tend to our duty. After all, we are the boss, only in the past have been so easy on our representatives they do not know it.

After the final touches on this article, I think I'll go look into my fishing tackle, and, Bachie, I'll be singing "Git along little fishie," which is probably what he'll be doing, getting along right past my hook. Oh, well, so be it.

ELMER J. SCHENK.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Greetings! April is here again and another winter has gone the way of all good and bad winters. Spring is in the air, fish and carp are biting, and we are all settling down for another summer. The prices of food stuffs and all other commodities are rising rapidly; taxes are steadily increasing, wages must increase, but the price of butter is governed at Elgin, Ill.; wheat at New York City. The price of wages must be governed by the worker in his own community and you as a worker must appoint yourself one of the directors who set the standard wage scale. You and you alone know whether or not your earning power is so proportioned as to enable you to compete with the rising price of necessities of life. You have a right to demand a just compensation for your labor.

Collective bargaining is the agent through which these demands can be made a reality. Attend your meetings, voice your opinions. If your idea is right, stick up for it. Do not allow any smooth-tongued orator to break through your defense. If you believe a thing is just, then stick by it. No system is so far advanced that new ideas will not be beneficial individually or collectively.

March 13, one of the best friends I ever had—my safety belt—went back on me, allowing me to suddenly leave my place aloft, contacting Mother Earth with terrific force, fracturing my left arm and bruising my back.

On March 14, George Maiberger and Buck Buchanan had their lives' ambitions realized, for on that day, between 10:30 and 11 a. m., I was completely quieted by ether for the purpose of setting said arm, but came out of the ether raving like a true Schomburg.

The Toledo Edison Co., being a subsidiary of the Cities Service Co., is a big company. For proof, look at any financial page. Then, to find out for yourself just how small they are, have an accident sometime and depend upon an official of the company to notify the home folks, as in my case and numerous others. It has always seemed to me that someone connected with a company this size could find at least a few minutes from their regular routine to notify a worker's home, especially when there is a telephone right in his own home. I hope that this will be satisfactorily ironed out before another accident of any kind occurs.

You many men and families who have found time to visit me at my home during the time I have been confined will never realize how you have helped me spend the time, but come again, all of you.

By the time this goes to press, our agreement should be well under way.

The milk drivers of Toledo have shown the powers that the old day is done, when labor is not mentioned on their yearly budget. The price of milk has been advanced several times while wages and labor have remained the same. Then they organized and asked for a raise in pay, which brought out protests from the dealers. The result—a complete tie-up in milk service for two weeks before a settlement was reached. Another victory for collective bargaining.

NOTICE

This is to notify Harry Wilson, Card No. 116106, that unless he communicates with Local Union No. 125 at once, his dues and membership will be discontinued.

I wonder if there will be room in Washington for this letter after so many protest letters have been sent from the proprietors of so many holding companies, by the employees of said companies going from house to house asking the holders of this watered stock to write their Congressmen protesting the Wheeler Bill?

EDW. E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The Senate has passed the President's work relief bill with a compromise on the McCarran prevailing wage amendment that is a joke—if not almost a crime.

The country is still in the throes of the depression, with prices of commodities soaring upward, on account of the partial inflation—the cheapening of money through the revaluation of gold—with whatever revival and stimulation there be to commercial activity being due solely to the purchasing power created by the various government work programs; and with that purchasing power relatively on the decline, on account of the lack of advances in wage rates to keep pace with the lowered value of the dollar.

In face of these conditions, the present Democratic government, including both the executive and legislative branches—the President and Congress—proposes to lower the wage rates still further by foisting onto American labor this average wage rate of \$50 a month.

Apparently Congress' only alibi for this betrayal of labor is the policy of "follow-the-leader" party loyalty—loyalty to administration influence.

And the President? Mr. Roosevelt's excuse is that he does not wish to pay such a high wage, in his work program, that it will entice workers away from private industries.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his various public utterances, has very plainly indicated that he proposes a full and clear apprehension of the fact that the prime requisite, in overcoming the depression, was the creation and maintenance of an increased purchasing power and that the most important factor in purchasing power was wages. With this end in view were the labor clauses inserted in the codes and the various government work programs started.

The one great adverse influence, which from the first has hampered and all but wrecked the success of the National Recovery Act, has been the attitude of private industry towards the wage question. Private industry has fought tooth and nail against the granting of wage increases, shortening of hours, or labor's right to organize—as granted in the codes—and has persistently refused to start any move towards a program of large increases in employment.

The greatest need that the recovery program has been faced with from the very beginning, has been a means whereby privately owned industry could be forced to change its labor policy, especially in regard to wages and hours.

This means was always at hand, in the shape of public works programs, with sufficiently high wage scales to force wages up in private industry, but it never was used, and now the government, instead of trying to raise wages in this way, is going to encourage the lowering of wages in private industry by setting the bad example of establishing low wage rates on public works.

It would seem hardly necessary to point out that the answer to Mr. Roosevelt's excuse is: Private industry being unwilling to lose their employees on account of the attractiveness of the high wages paid on government work, will be forced to raise wages.

The President can hardly be accused of

READ

L. U. No. 3 shows power, by L. U. No. 3.

The Big Strike in El Paso, by L. U. No. 585.

Influence of Foreign Trade, by L. U. No. 526.

Unique memorial pilgrimage, by L. U. No. 326.

Word of Consolation, by L. U. No. 339.

Prevailing Wage, why not? by L. U. No. 292.

Manufacturers do not play ball, by L. U. No. 353.

Advancing an Ordinance in Lansing, by L. U. No. 665.

That true union spirit, by L. U. No. 865.

Judge Grubb's decision, by L. U. No. 558.

Organization alone did it, by L. U. No. 912.

When better letters are written, I. B. E. W. magazine correspondents will write them.

lacking sufficient acumen to be fully aware of this. So, what is Mr. Roosevelt trying to do, knife his New Deal in the back—perhaps at the behest of some of the big bosses of the party?

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 326, LAWRENCE, LOWELL, HAVERHILL, MASS.

Editor:

The following appeared in the Lawrence newspapers on the occasion of the first annual memorial pilgrimage to St. Joseph's Church, Salem, N. H.:

"LAWRENCE AND LOWELL GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. WORKERS PAY TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD"

"The members of Local No. 326, I. B. E. W., and members of Local No. 19139, A. F. of L., employees of the Lawrence Gas and Electric Co. and the Lowell Electric Co., made their first annual pilgrimage to St. Joseph's Church, Salem, N. H., in honor of the men and women who died in the service of their respective companies.

"Many relatives of the former employees and officials of the Lawrence and Lowell companies attended the services.

"Over 100 members of the unions received communion. Father John J. Boyd, pastor of St. Joseph's, celebrated the solemn mass of requiem and gave one of the most interesting sermons that the employees have ever been given the privilege to listen to.

"Touching on loyalty and co-operation, the theme song of all good organizations, and congratulating the members of the two locals on their loyalty to their departed Brothers and Sisters, he ended by reading the roll call of the departed.

"He called attention to the fact that the month of March was selected as a tribute to the memory of Patrick Callahan who made the supreme sacrifice. He was killed last August while working for the company.

"The following is the list of members of Local No. 326, I. B. E. W., who made the supreme sacrifice: Lawrence—William Lucy, George Gordon, Jeremiah Donahue, Patrick Callahan and Chester Kavanaugh. Lowell—

Joseph Finnegan, Archie McAloon, James Avidson.

"Local No. 19139: Lawrence—James Coffin. "The following is a complete list of the employees who were prayed for:

"Local No. 326, Lawrence—William Lucy, George Gordon, Jeremiah Donahue, Chester Kavanaugh, Patrick Callahan, Joseph Goyette, John Drapeau, George Adams, John Toohey, Anson Rix, John McGrath, Andrew Donahue, Eugene Sullivan.

"Local No. 326, Lowell—Joseph Finnegan, Archie McAloon, James Avidson, Edward Finnegan, Frank Christie, William Baxter, Frank Hogan, Thomas Boyle, M. Rourke, Fred Adsit, Thomas O'Connor, Edward Marcotte and Alec Anderson.

"Local No. 19139, Lawrence—James Coffin, Joseph Coffin, Mary T. Graham, Jeremiah O'Connor, Walter Adams, Fred E. Bragdon, Ruth M. Foster, John Loftus, Wallace McDonald, James McNamara, Mary O'Brien, William Terry, Daniel O'Leary, John Dillon, David Kelliher (Sr.), Michael Kelliher, James McIntosh, Eugene Reardon, David Stevens, Roy Lowell.

"Local No. 19139, Lowell—Louise Callahan, Blanche McSare.

"Miss Agnes Coan, of Lawrence, and Leo Evans and Miss Florence Hague were the soloists at the mass. Joseph Walsh was organist.

"The ushers at the service, in charge of Eugene Dubois, comprised the following: Hector Goyette, Harry Christie, Michael Donohue and Thomas Kavanaugh.

"The committee in charge were the officers of both locals:

"Local No. 19139—President Michael Donovan, Vice President Charles Irwin, Secretary Marion Bosse, Financial Secretary John Harvey and Treasurer H. Lorenz Morriss.

"Local No. 326, I. B. E. W.—President John Lowe, Lawrence; Vice President John Hayes, Lowell; Secretary Ray Kinch, Lowell; Financial Secretary Cliff Barnes, Lawrence; Treasurer Bart Cahill, Lowell; Business Manager John F. O'Neill, Lawrence; Assistant Business Managers Edward Eno and Steve Sullivan, Lowell."

This mass was not only for Local No. 326 but also for members of Local No. 19139, A. F. of L., and was dedicated to all former employees of the companies who died while in the service of said companies.

J. F. O'NEILL,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

Winter at the Head of the Lakes is fast fading and we are looking forward to spring, but not with the old optimistic spirit of years gone by. Spring, with its promise of warmth and sunshine, spelled the opening of navigation and the return of men to employment after laying around idle all winter, enjoying rest and comfort from the substantial earnings of the previous summer. Lumber jacks returning from the woods with their hard-earned cash flooded our streets, spending like drunken sailors. This, of course, is just a memory of days gone by. Today we still have the opening of navigation, but the hustle and bustle of yesteryear is gone. But still, in spite of all our troubles and trials, spring implants that certain something in each and every one of us, that even those who are responsible for the social injustices inflicted upon us cannot take away.

Thank God, we still have a few wonders of nature that are free, wonders of nature that the demons of exploitation cannot monopolize and capitalize!

With the kind permission of the I. O., the charter of Local No. 339 has been re-opened

for a period of 90 days. Our initiation fee has been reduced considerably for those who wish to take the opportunity of lining up with the boys for a bigger and better organization. Our membership drive started off with an open meeting on February 1, which was well attended. Brother E. Cunningham acted as chairman for the occasion, and interesting talks on labor were given by our president, C. Blair, Brothers R. Burns and C. Doughty. Alderman Alex Gibson, of Port Arthur, a labor leader at the head of the lakes, was the guest speaker of the evening and gave us a very interesting and instructive review of the history and benefits of organization.

Whilst our ambitions have not been fully realized, we have met with some measure of success. To date we have increased our membership by 10, but we are looking forward to doubling this number before the closing of our charter on April 30.

The municipal employees (Fort William and Port Arthur) of our local have been busy drawing up their new agreement for presentation on April 1. They are asking for the return of the basic rates of the 1931-32 agreement, also that hourly men with five or more years of service be granted two weeks holiday each year with pay. We wish them every success.

Might I add a little advice to new members of our organization. In the first place, the fundamental principles of our organization are laid down in the constitution. Old members as well as new members would do well to study their constitution, so that when they get on their feet to talk at meetings they will be able to talk intelligently and at the same time be in accord with the rules and regulations as laid down in the constitution. Another thing I would like to impress on new members is this: Don't come into our organization with the sole thought in mind of immediate individual gain. Remember, we are banded together to work collectively for the benefit of all. Get yourself well established in your organization, attend meetings regularly, take an active part in the business of your local union and do not forget you are just as important and should be just as much interested in your organization as any executive or officer connected with the organization.

In Port Arthur and Fort William we have an organization known as the Trades and Labor Council, or in other words a composite labor union, composed of delegates from all organized trades unions. This organization functions in the interest of trades unionism as a whole and also takes an active interest in all community projects relative to the interests of labor. Now this is what I wish to emphasize: We have six delegates, authorized to attend the meetings of this organization and not once during all my years of membership in Local No. 339 has one of these delegates been instructed to present anything of a progressive or constructive nature to the trades council. The Trades and Labor Council is recognized today as an organization necessary to the welfare of our community, and its members take an active part in many of our civic governing bodies. Therefore, I feel it is our duty to take more interest in the activities of this organization by imparting to our delegates anything of a constructive nature that may help this organization in carrying out its program in the general interests of labor as a whole.

May I remark that I think the suggestion of Brother Frank

Ormsby, asking union men to write short true stories on their traveling experiences, is a good idea. How about starting the ball rolling himself? I think the idea would make interesting reading and would be an added attraction to our JOURNAL.

[Editor's note: Stories are beginning to come in.]

In closing, might I add a little consolation for those of us who have not lost sight of the God for which we were created? We understand that life is hard at times; poverty, sickness, unemployment and persecution strike at our doors. Rise above these things. There is always at the bottom of our hearts a little sanctuary which the assaults of the world cannot reach. Raise a cry of help in a spirit of faith and love towards Him who experienced all these troubles and trials, and believe that no one ever had recourse to His protection or implored His aid without obtaining relief.

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

What does team-play amount to in the electrical industry? By this we refer to manufacturer, contractor and journeyman. What is being done to raise the standard in the industry? Where does the responsibility rest for the advancement of this industry? Will benefit be derived from the experiences of the chaotic conditions of the last six years?

The manufacturers and distributors in this locality not only sell their products to every Tom, Dick and Harry for the same rate or less than to the legitimate contractor, but instruct them as to the installation. The wisdom of this procedure is beyond our comprehension and sooner or later these people will realize the necessity of competent supervision so as to insure proper installation and life of their product.

Many industrial firms buy material and equipment direct from manufacturer or supply house and have their universal craftsman install same. As long as it runs everybody is satisfied, but when the breakdown occurs the maker is accused of making faulty equipment.

The legitimate contractor is between the devil and the deep sea. In a great many cases he is bucking a misguided individual who started in business through some fancied grievance, his main idea being to get all the work regardless of how he gets

it. This is the so-called contractor, who, if he has enough brains to carry on, has not the finances and, if he has the finances has not the intelligence. He proceeds to put the decent contractor on the spot; in most cases the contractors decide to beat him at his own game, thereby tearing down conditions that have taken years to build.

The contractor, with his lack of interest in control of the industry is our biggest obstacle to making advancement. The only point of interest from his viewpoint when in conference with our representatives is the wage situation. He apparently takes the stand that we have not the necessary mentality to deal with the weightier problems, but the very fact that we have remained as mechanics with the obvious advantage of protection derived from an organization which can and does work for the advancement of conditions in this industry should be a lesson to him, as to the advisability of closer co-operation with a view to the elimination of unscrupulous competition.

The members of this organization have during the past six years stood up remarkably well, and have met the most discouraging conditions (where pressure was being brought to bear on them to break down conditions and rates) with a courageous attitude which is deserving of the highest praise. Time and again when the carrying out of a working rule has meant the sacrificing of his job with no other job in sight, the member has faced that sacrifice with never a murmur of complaint. Members upon getting a week's work after six months or more idleness pay \$5 or \$1 a working day into this organization to help carry along less fortunate. There are quite a number engaged in other lines of work and scattered over the country and into the far north, still managing to keep up their standing in this organization. Our members are making costly efforts and sacrifices to hold to ideals and keep up conditions.

On the findings as set down here we feel that the organized worker is doing more than his share toward keeping the whole structure of this industry from being hopelessly wrecked, first by the short-sighted selling policy of the manufacturer and distributor, and secondly by the lack of interest shown by the contractor in not forming a responsible association of contractors in order to facilitate the working out of trade agreements between distributor and contractor, proper legislation to control installations with work being done by qualified men, and a closer relationship between labor and manufacturer and contractor.

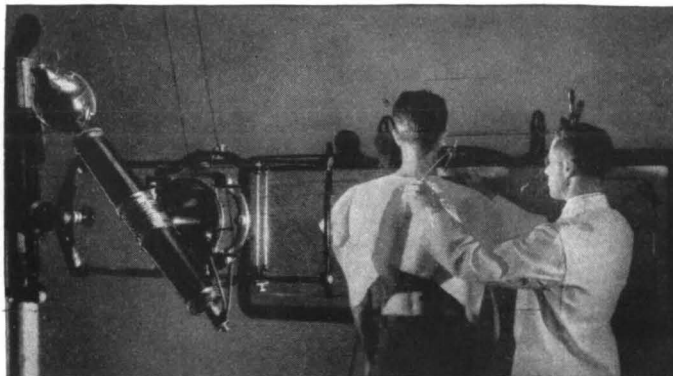
F. AINSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Pasadena is becoming better housing minded, if the interest shown in the \$4,500 model home being constructed by the Better Housing Bureau on a temporary location in our civic center, and the better housing exhibit staged nearby are any indication.

The bureau, an association of business people, is endeavoring to show all interested parties how a modern home should be built and furnished to provide the utmost in beauty, utility, comfort and convenience as well as low upkeep. They plan to increase the association's membership to 20,000 and award the completed house to one of them for removal to its permanent location, further increasing the interest shown.

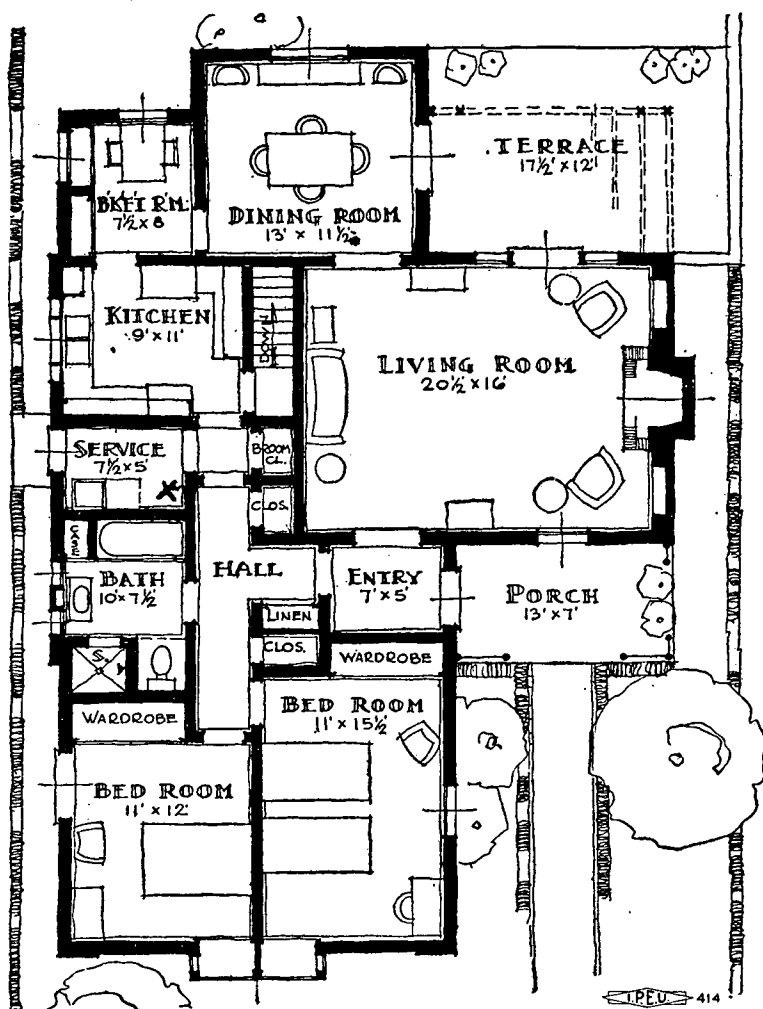


A PATIENT BEING X-RAYED

The X-Ray is indispensable in the modern diagnosis of tuberculosis. Its powerful eye penetrates the lung and reveals the early damage done by the elusive tubercle bacillus.

This is run as a part of the early diagnosis campaign of the National Tuberculosis Association. The Association is undertaking to supplement its fine Christmas Seal campaign of the winter with a spring campaign asking further prevention of this dread disease.

Here's Floor Plan of \$4500 Model House



ROOMS ARRANGED CONVENIENTLY

Electrically the model home seems very complete. The service wires are three No. 0 in 1 1/2-inch conduit. Entrance switch and meter sequenced wired in a recess on outside of service porch. The distribution panel, shown on the enclosed plan by a cross, has arrangements for 13 circuits, one of these a switched range circuit.

A one-half horsepower motor circulates air for cooling or heating as desired. The bathroom has a 1,500-watt wall heater. The kitchen is to be lighted by two new type lamps, recessed in the ceiling if they can be obtained in time. The liberal use of plugs, switches and light outlets should make this job a poor prospect for additional wiring later. The circuit wiring is carried in steel tube. A contractor favorable to us has the wiring contract.

More than 10,000 people have inspected this building up to this stage, ready for plaster, work being halted to permit as many as possible to do so. The Better Housing Exhibit is drawing in excess of 100 visitors per hour. Here in addition to the many exhibits of building materials and home equipment are featured two complete kitchens, one electric and one gas equipped. Exhibitors report mounting interest and increasing business in their respective lines.

Certainly no better way could be devised to awaken the desire for modern housing and even Pasadena with its many fine homes offers plenty of room for improvement in

housing. Outside of a limited number of public buildings, air conditioning has been hardly thought of and there are many families living in little better than shacks and squalid conditions; so here's hoping some of our leading citizens will turn some of their idle capital into better housing for themselves at least.

We know there is plenty of idle wealth here. As an example the Santa Anita race track paid for itself and paid its owners a handsome profit on its initial 67 days of operation, over \$16,000,000 passing through the totalisator; \$200,000 has been laid aside for added facilities and betting equipment to be completed this year.

At our first March meeting we were fortunate to have with us Pasadena's board of city directors, who explained their position in regard to wage increases and the pressure brought to bear on them by some of our misguided citizens who cry Communism every time a measure benefiting anyone but themselves is proposed.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, spring is here. Everyone is getting spring fever. However, in the past four weeks San Antonio has had a very severe hail storm, hail as large as hen eggs fell and ruined many roofs, breaking many win-

dows, which however, somewhat solved the labor question for awhile, as the idle carpenters, tanners and glaziers went right to work. Oh! yes, also the painters, for the hail where it struck a building with good paint, caused the paint to become mottled. Last and not least, however, the linemen and their assistants spent the night putting up lines, and getting the power in circulation. Service as usual was the main item and many souls were made happy.

That storm, however, was of short duration and seldom happens down here in the land of sunshine. We certainly wish that the Brothers north from here would kindly turn off the dust storms. Well, now that we have gotten the storm off our chest let's turn to something more important.

We have a bulletin board on Jones Ave., and we think that each month there should be posted in a space on that board a list of sick members, together with their true address, so that other Brothers can go by to see them. Some Brothers perhaps do not care for visitors when they are sick. However, many Brothers do and appreciate a visit, so it seems to us that it might be a fine idea.

At this writing Brother Anderson is ill at home. We send our sympathy to Brother Anderson with hopes for a speedy recovery from Local No. 500. We haven't heard any news from the Brothers at Station "B". We can't say for sure they are bashful, so maybe next month we will hear something interesting. Let's hope so.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 502, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

While it is on my mind, I wish to say that some of the boys would like to see a letter from the Halifax local in the JOURNAL occasionally. They are interested in our sister maritime local.

Thank you, Brother Cecil, for jogging my memory about a letter to the JOURNAL. I needed it, all right. However, to tell the truth, I have written a letter each month since I became press correspondent, last fall, but have sent in only two of them. The others I destroyed. They sounded too "preachy" to me and I have a holy horror of being a harrowing, preaching, know-it-all type.

For centuries our ancestors were ruled by absolute despots, tyrants, dictators. It was necessary; only the few really thought, the many followed like sheep—often to their destruction.

With the beginning of our present age of progress, which was due to nothing more nor less than an increase in thinking, more and more people began using their brains, and the struggle for liberty, for progress, began.

Revolution and evolution ushered in the new era of capitalism. The French and American revolutions were capitalistic revolutions. The old and cumbersome feudal system lay heavy on the land. New forms of government were necessary and so democracy was born. There was to be from thenceforth government of the people, by the people and for the people.

But what has actually taken place?

Revolution and evolution having accomplished their object, having thrown out the old and ushered in the new, having replaced the feudal system with the capitalist system, men settled down to work. A new era of progress began and a relative increase in prosperity lulled men's minds to sleep. Thinking once more became a burden—except for the collective thought expended upon the production of goods—and excepting for a few isolated thinkers here and there. The collec-

tive human mind was relatively asleep or engaged in nonsense and frivolity.

In place of government of the people, by the people, we had government of the people by the few people who still thought in their own interest.

If democracy is to be successful it must be what it is supposed to be, government of the people by all the people and this cannot be until most of the people will condescend to take time enough off from their foolishness and frivolities to educate themselves on sociological questions and face the realities and facts of life. Unless the public educates itself to think in the light of reality and present day facts, the coming of the dictator is certain, and I think necessary. If that time comes, let us at least hope that he will be an intelligent one—a scholar—a realist. But we have no assurance of that. So far, we have seen some pretty poor samples of absolute authority in certain countries.

Let me quote from the late John B. Robertson, member of His Majesty's government during the war of 1914-1918 and one of the greatest scholars and historical critics that England ever produced. In his volume, "The Evolution of States," which is the story of the growth and nature of politics from ancient times to the present, he makes the following definition:

"Politics in its most general and fundamental character, is the strife of wills on the ground of social actions. As international politics is the sum of the strifes and compromises of states, so home politics is the sum of the strifes and compromises of classes, interests, factions, sects, theorists, in all countries and in all ages. In studying it, then, we study the evolution of an aggregate, a quasi-organism, in terms of the clashing forces of its units and of their spontaneous combinations."

Now as studious electricians, and anyone for that matter who has studied vectorial representation of forces, should know: when many forces are acting in different directions, their combined effect is equivalent to that of a single force, called the resultant. The value of this resultant (sometimes it is zero) and its direction will depend on the points of application and the direction, as well as the intensity of the various forces.

All this may be a little deep, but it is fundamental and strikes at the root of the questions concerning the future liberty and well-being of man.

Now, what is the greatest, or one of the greatest, forces that we know of in this field? I think I can unhesitatingly say, the force of an intelligent public opinion. That is the force that has more or less ruled the world from the period of savagery up to modern times. In backward countries public opinion is created with propaganda. This is most certainly not intelligent public opinion, and this unintelligent public opinion, when out of control, finds its expression in mob rule and in sabotage of things that are really of use.

Democracy? Yes, we will have democracy when the masses are intelligent enough to contribute their share in governing. The tragedy of present day democracy is purely and simply the lack of a fully developed collective intelligence, and the existence of a moral cowardice that fears to face the facts and realities of life, that accepts unquestioned the newspaper opinions and the opinions of groups here and there with axes to grind, instead of fearlessly fulfilling their moral duty of thinking things out for themselves.

There is a lack of scientific method of educating our children. Our school curriculum is a relic, for the most part, of the middle ages, and our school boards are tyrannized

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

W 8 A N B

W 8 D I

W 3 J B

W 5 B H O

W 5 E I

W 6 H O B

W 9 G V Y

W 8 D H Q

W 9 S M F

W 9 D M Z

W 9 P N H

W 9 S O O

W 2 B F L

W 1 F J A

W 5 A S D

W 2 B Q B

W 9 D B Y

W 8 G H X

W 1 A G I

W 8 E D R

W 2 C A D

W 6 L R S

W 6 A O R

W 6 G F I

W 6 F W M

W 6 H L K

W 6 H L X

N 8 D M E

W 8 K C L

W 9 R R X

W 2 D X K

W 9 R B M

W 9 E N V

W 9 J P J

W 9 S

160 meter

phone, 1963

KC

W 5 E Y G

W 5 E X Y

W 7 D X Z

W 1 D G W

W 2 G I Y

W 9 M E L

Carl P. Goetz

E. E. Hertz

William N. Wilson

D. H. Calk

F. H. Ward

Rudy Rear

E. O. Schuman

Harold C. Whitford

Albert H. Waters

Clarence Kraus

Frank Riggs

Harry V. Eyring

Anthony J. Samaliosis

Frank W. Lavery

Frank A. Finger

William E. Kind

Kenneth G. Alley

H. E. Owen

W. C. Nielson

W. O. Beck

Paul A. Ward

Ralph F. Koch

Francis M. Sarver

Roy Meadows

Victor B. Appel

Charles A. Noyes

Frank A. Maher

Charles J. Heiser

Charles J. Heiser

Bob J. Adair

Irving Megeff

Ernest O. Bertrand

G. G. Fordyce

F. N. Stephenson

Frank Smith

Hamilton, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio

Philadelphia, Pa.

Houston, Texas

Houston, Texas

Las Vegas, Nev.

Chicago, Ill.

Hornell, N. Y.

Alton, Ill.

Kansas City, Kans.

Rockford, Ill.

Kansas City, Mo.

Elizabeth, N. J.

Somerville, Mass.

Farmington, Ark.

Bronx, N. Y. C.

Marion, Ill.

Angola, N. Y.

Newport, R. I.

Toledo, Ohio

Newark, N. J.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Beverly Hills, Calif.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Auburn, N. Y.

Auburn, N. Y.

Midlothian, Ill.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kansas City, Mo.

Waterloo, Iowa

Waterloo, Iowa

Waterloo, Iowa

H. E. Owen

L. M. Reed

H. R. Fees

Frank C. Pratt

Melvin I. Hill

John C. Muller

Harold S. (Mel) Hart

Angola, N. Y.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Tacoma, Wash.

W. Springfield, Mass.

Bronx, New York City

Chicago, Ill.

Canada

V E 3 G K

Sid Burnett

Toronto, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

over by many good-intentioned but otherwise fanatical groups, which are not competent to teach their own children.

The modern grammar and high schools turn out walking encyclopedians, who are hopelessly bewildered by the facts of life and are stored up with facts they will never use and will soon forget. They have not been trained to reason for themselves, but must go about using their facts and figures to substantiate the opinions of others. The common man must educate himself or pass the reins of government over to dictators.

The only salvation for democracy is education—real education—the kind that makes thinkers; the kind that imparts a minimum of data and trains the mind to think things out.

The aim of educators should not be to impart knowledge, and if it is to enable the individual to obtain his own knowledge as he needs it, then it has signally failed, for in this sense this aim is at present thwarted by excess of material. Education must be made a real preparation for training in citizenship. The "general truths" of science and history

should be considered as more important than the details—our libraries are full of details which are easily accessible to those who are trained to think and trained to love thinking.

The sum of knowledge in the world today is so great that no one man could live long enough to get it all, not even if he could live for thousands of years. But it can be, all of it, expressed in general truths and in outlines so simple that any schoolboy can understand them.

Excepting the three R's and technical education, these general truths and outlines should be taught and the student taught how to collect information for himself, instead of making him try to remember all manner of facts, which he will probably never need and will soon forget. He will then not shudder at a serious book in later life and will really be able to form original and impartial judgments.

The public can get these reforms when it collectively demands them. And in the meantime education should be the foremost policy of the A. F. of L. and other labor bodies and adult education should be encouraged above

all else. Labor bodies should demand a scientific investigation into the present-day school curricula and that the results of this investigation, "by experts only," should be frankly and fearlessly published for public enlightenment.

The present shows to us this problem regarding the future: The problem of which shall prevail, free countries or dictator-dominated countries, freedom or slavery. Teach the masses to really think, make our educational systems over so that the common schools will produce graduates that will not shirk their democratic responsibilities, who will not shudder at the thought of reading a serious book and will fearlessly and without mental evasion of any kind face the facts of life as they find them. It is a race between education and mental and physical slavery.

JAMES A. MUGRIDGE.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

There are several reasons for the depression and unemployment. Some authorities tell us that overproduction is the cause. This may be partly true. One reason is that we have lost most of our foreign trade.

In 1854 an American fleet visited Japan. That visit was the cause of Japan opening her doors to foreign commerce, and it also was the foundation of our present-day depression. Japan has a limited supply of resources, but she utilizes what she has to an extent that is unbelievable.

We Americans boast that our machinery is the best in the world. Maybe it was once, but now Japan is beating us at our own game. Japan buys one of our machines she wants and gets the best and latest model we have. It is taken to Japan where it is carefully taken to pieces and studied to see if any

improvement can be made on it. Then it is rebuilt with all of the Jap improvements added.

This improved machine is then placed on the markets of the world at a price cheaper than we can make the original machine without the Japanese improvements.

Japan bought one of our textile mills and improved the loom so much that one little Japanese girl can tend one-half again as many as our American girl.

Another instance of what is in store for us: France once supplied all of the plate glass, then Germany learned how to make it and got a share of the business. Next, we Americans started in and got our share. Now Japan has recently bought a complete plate glass factory from us and is erecting it in Japan. This is the only one we will sell to Japan, because she will duplicate it and improve it and put plate glass on the market for less than we can make it ourselves.

France and Germany will be in the same boat with us even with the advantage of lower labor costs than ours. We will all be unable to compete with Japan.

Under these conditions there will be nothing left for an American manufacturer to do but close his doors and see his employees walk the streets.

The Japanese have always been classed as an inferior race and may have been at one time, but they are not now.

Japan sends her young men to our so-called superior countries to quickly learn all we can teach them. They go to our schools and colleges. They also work as servants in our homes to learn our ways. They find places for themselves in our factories and on our farms. In fact, there is hardly a place in our life that they have not found some way to get an opening where they can learn all about us.

When they have learned all they can, they return to Japan to educate the younger Japanese generations.

Japan has made up her mind to rule the world and will resort to any trick to gain her ends. Hours and pay mean nothing to them, but they all work to the same end. The supply of Japs seems inexhaustible and when one is worn out there is another to take his place.

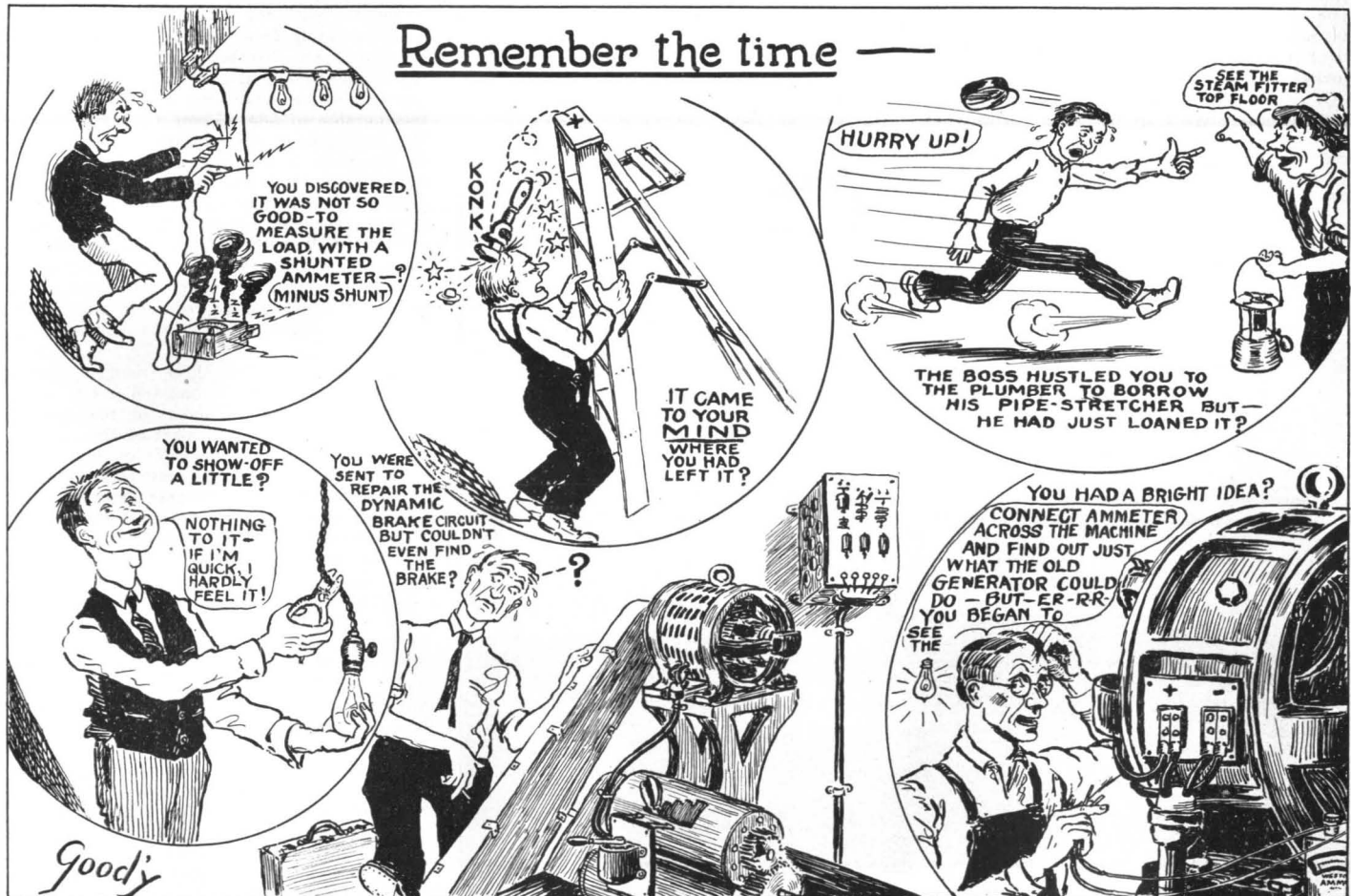
When a Jap comes to America he brings a young wife from Japan. In about 10 years she has had seven or eight children. She also does a man's work in the field. She is worn out and dies. The Jap at once returns to Japan for a visit and brings back a new young wife when he returns.

In another 10 years the Jap has another seven or eight children and wife number two is worn out.

But the most important thing to remember is that there are now 14 or 15 young Japs who have gotten the benefit of our free education that the American people pay taxes for but costs the Jap nothing. Besides his education in our schools a Japanese child learns to read and write the Japanese language. In any locality where there are a few Japanese families a Japanese school is established where the children must go after our school hours and on Saturdays.

When our manufacturers sell some of our machinery to Japan they hope to build up a trade for more, but that one and only that one is all we will sell to them. We are left with our factories and men idle while Japan gets the business that we should have.

Much of the money that the Japs work with is American capital. Our money has been loaned to Japanese competitors by our own American capitalists, who do not have any interest in our own industry and labor, but



can only see the profits to be made from these loans.

One way to overcome the Japanese competition is to put the Townsend Plan over. With the money in circulation from the Townsend Plan and a protective tariff on imports, Japanese competition will not worry us much.

The amount of commodities that will be needed to take care of the demand the plan will create will be absorbed at home for our own use. If cheap Japanese and other cheap foreign merchandise is put on the same cost basis as our own home products there will be no market for such products.

Referring to some of the letters in the WORKER, I wonder what has happened to Brother Dukeshire, of Local 245. The Brother has always been so pleased with his bosses and has always praised the Toledo Light and Power Company as a little tin god. But in his letter in the February issue, he has sung a new song. Please tell me, Brother Dukeshire, has your belly gotten a few wrinkles in it of late? Maybe that is the reason that your masterpiece of sarcasm is somewhat different from your usual company man line. I am pleased to see that something has happened to wake you up.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Local No. 558 is still going along fine, taking in new members every meeting, with a fine attendance of Brothers. We held a smoker last month and everybody had a good evening.

Sunday, March 17, took a trip to Iuka, Miss., to look over the Burnsville, Tenn., to Pickwick Dam high line just finished by Owen Waldrop and his crew, and it is one of the best I have ever seen. Work started January, 1935; men employed, 90 to 100; type of construction, H. frame poles, 50 to 70 feet; conductors, 3 4-0; static and ground wire at each pole. Many of the boys who worked on Joe Wheeler line on this job.

Of course you have all heard of Judge W. Irwin Grubb. Well, he posted a ruling that

the TVA was unconstitutional to sell power. In looking on the shelves he found a very old edition on law about the time of Fulton's steamboat trials, and somebody had an idea that some day flowing water would make something like power, so he had these laws written. Yes, Brother, they are very old. In fact I think they were forgotten but never destroyed, but I do think they are going to get an overcharge that will render them useless. Let's hope so.

Brother Jack Hans reports all electrical contractors in Florence, Sheffield and Tusculumbia but one have signed our working agreement, also the representative of the A. F. of L. reports everything going along just fine in Mississippi and Tennessee.

The rural electric lines are progressing just fine with Brother Henry Perry at the lead. We are working two counties now, with many miles of line being constructed and the farmers are sure taking on in a big way. Well, why not at the rate they are given? Electric appliances are selling like hot cakes in this part of Alabama.

The construction of the Wheeler Dam transmission line, the first to be built by the Tennessee Valley Authority, was done in record time. I will try to give a brief outline of the same.

B. B. Bessesen, superintendent of power, in charge of construction and engineering; C. P. Almon, Jr., electrical engineer; John D. Sharp, general foreman.

Clearing of right-of-way started December 10, 1933. First pole set December 28, 1933. Power into Wheeler Dam sub station at 6 p. m., January 10, 1934. The weather was most unfavorable—rain, snow and some sleet.

This line furnishes power from Wilson Dam to Wheeler Dam for construction use. The main reason for the rush was to get the construction started to put men to work.

Length of the line is 17 miles, voltage 44,000; 19 poles per mile; three 397,500 C. M. A. C. S. R. conductors; poles, western red cedar, 40 and 50 feet; wood arm wish-bone construction.

The line is practically lightning proof. During the past lightning season, several

poles were struck, one being shattered, but no repairs were necessary. From January 10, 1934, to date first-class service with never a break down has been the reward for this fine type of line put up in such a short time with men, many who had never been on a job together and many that had no call to work in years.

Now I want to give much credit to the I. B. E. W. boys who served as foremen under Brother John Sharp; "Dad" Beckman, "Big" Hamm, "Big" Henry Perry, "Little" Henry Perry, "Uncle" Charles Knowlton, "Bob" McFerrin, "Slick" Wages, Captain Feast and R. B. Gilman, all old-timers.

The accompanying picture is descriptive.

JOHN GRAHAM.

L. U. NO. 585, EL PASO, TEXAS

Editor:

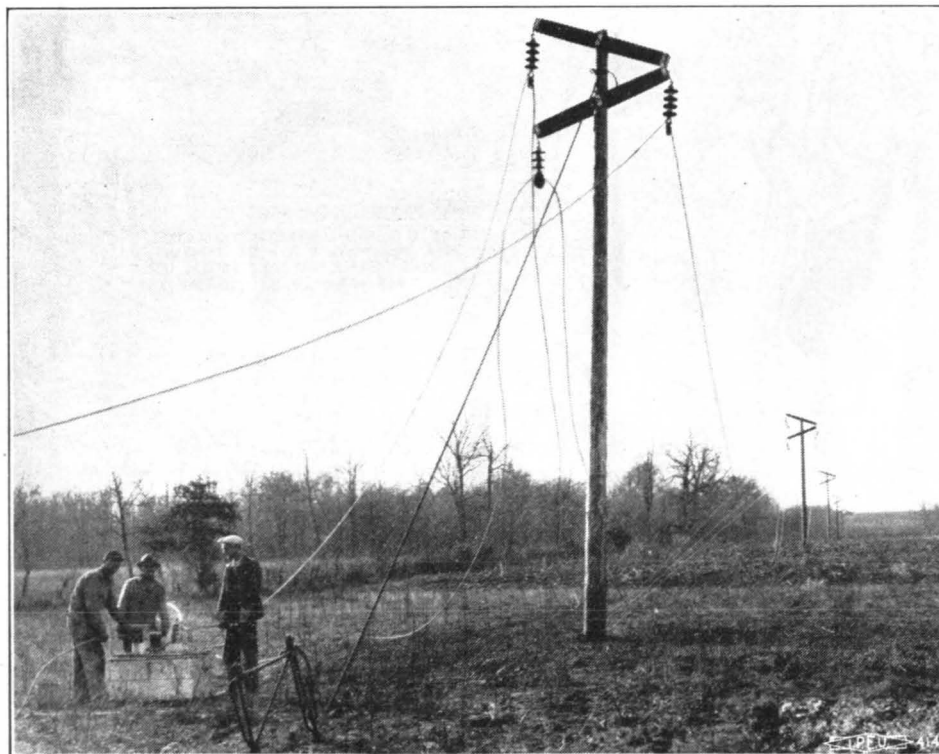
In August, 1934, Local 585 had a membership of 20 men—but 20 members with more courage and determination are not to be found within the Brotherhood. These Brothers applied to the I. O. for permission to open their charter and immediately signed up 90 per cent of the employees in the power plant and 85 per cent in the distribution departments of the El Paso Electric Company. This raised the membership to 120.

Things began to happen fast then—Brother W. L. Ingram, International Vice President, was called in and the utility employees applied to the management of the El Paso Electric Company for recognition of Local 585 as their collective bargaining agent, as outlined in Section 7(a) NRA. This was in December, 1934. The company had already seen the hand-writing on the wall, however, and in August, 1934, had set up one of the well-known company unions under the name of the Employees Representation Plan. This rump organization professed the usual "of the people, by the people, for the people" principles, with the added inducement that it was absolutely free; no dues, no assessments—nothing but brotherly love; and that is about all the set-up was capable of getting.

Needless to say, this didn't please the membership of 585. Louie Ingram called on the management several times in an attempt to negotiate a working agreement, but got no further than the hand-clasp and smile stage. It was very painstakingly explained to him that the El Paso Electric Company, a Stone & Webster property, was bound by an ironclad, three-year contract (yellow dog contract to you, Brother) with the representation plan and therefore it was useless to attempt negotiations as the contract could not be broken.

This went on for three months, during which time the men exhausted every means at their command to make the management see that they wanted no part of the company union, but did insist on their collective bargaining rights. On February 24, 1935, the membership sent for Brother Ingram again, after an appeal to the National Labor Relations Board for a government supervised election had been turned down. This contact also failed to bring about an understanding.

On February 27, Brother Ingram made his report to the membership at a called meeting. He explained all of the steps that had been taken during the past three months and told the men that they were then right where they started when negotiations were first attempted. The patience of the men was exhausted. After a long session of discussion, a strike vote was taken and passed by a large majority. An agreement committee was voted consisting of 14 men, representing each department in the company. From this committee a strike committee of four men was drawn. These men



BUILDING THE WHEELER DAM TRANSMISSION LINE

were J. H. Roberts, power plant; J. H. Gallegher, garage department; N. P. Clay, overhead line and transmission; and E. E. Hartnett, appliance and service departments.

On February 28 at 12:50 a. m. the Rio Grande station was shut down and the entire system was "put to bed." This paralyzed industry from Garfield, N. M., in the upper Rio Grande valley, to McNary, Texas, in the lower Rio Grande valley, a distance of approximately 168 miles. Twenty-two towns and municipalities were without juice. The system was also tied in with Juarez, Chih., in old Mexico, making the strike of international importance. The Juarez unit line was taken out at the international boundary when the El Paso master switch was pulled. El Paso, with a population of 120,000, and Las Cruces, N. M., with a population of 7,000, were the largest municipal areas affected. In these cities, the disposal systems were stopped, renewal water supplies were cut off, the presses of all newspapers were stopped and in El Paso, the entire street railway system "stood just where it was at."

This was something new to the citizens of El Paso, who enjoy a continuity of service of less than 10 minutes outage in 1,000,000 minutes of operation, averaged over the past 10 years. Of course, such a record speaks well for the personnel of the striking departments—35 per cent of these men had service records of 10 to 30 years.

But we are getting ahead of our story. As soon as the system was shut down, newspaper reporters immediately began to wake up the town. M. C. Smith, electric company manager, was routed out of bed and expressed himself as being "surprised, as the strike came without warning and was totally unexpected." The governors of Texas and New Mexico were called and promised action "if it became necessary." In Las Cruces, N. M., a citizens' committee took charge of the situation. In El Paso, Texas, Mayor R. E. Sherman; County Judge Jos. McGill; Sheriff Chris P. Fox and Chief of Police L. T. Robey met with officials of the electric company and the strike committee of the union in an effort to effect a speedy settlement.

DEATH TAKES UNION MEN

(By A. F. of L. News Service)

Galesburg, Ill.—The trades union movement of Galesburg lost two of its valuable members in the death of Albert Ahlstrand and Herman Johnson.

Mr. Ahlstrand was a charter member of the carpenters' union in Monmouth and for 30 years was a representative of that union on the management board of the Galesburg Labor News. He was 86 years of age and was active up to the time of his death.

Mr. Johnson was president of the electrical workers' union here for many years and bore the distinction of being the only union man employed by the Illinois Light and Power Corporation in this part of the state. It is stated that officials of the company never attempted to interfere with his union rights.

Union members were organized into groups. Several men were placed at each of the hospitals with portable units to render any assistance possible; groups were placed at each of the substations; picket lines were formed at the Rio Grande plant in New Mexico and at the Santa Fe plant in El Paso. The operating crews which shut down the two plants remained on duty to protect the equipment. Union cafes and restaurants immediately sent out free coffee, sandwiches and cigarettes to the pickets. There was absolutely no disorder of any nature.

Negotiations continued for 12 hours, until the management of the El Paso Electric Company agreed to a "board of consideration" composed of Governor Clyde Tingley of New Mexico; County Judge Jos. McGill; Mayor R. E. Sherman; Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board; and the local panel of the

N. L. R. B., consisting of F. J. Ashe, representing labor; J. P. Dyer, representing industry; H. B. Fort, representing the public. A truce was then declared until the 15th of March in order to give both sides an opportunity to present their side of the question to the public and to the board of consideration. The system was then started up and service resumed.

Public opinion was in the workers' favor from the start. Fifty-four craft unions in the El Paso trade territory immediately offered their financial, moral and numerical support to the members of Local 585. The Central Labor Union formed a radio committee and went on the air over Radio Station KTSM for 15 minutes each evening to give the public the workers' side of the story. The women's auxiliaries of the railroad brotherhoods, headed by Mrs. Ione Bruce, held mass meetings and had printed 7,000 pledges which informed the management of the El Paso Electric Company that the signer was determined to "do without the convenience of electricity should the company persist in refusing to negotiate with the workers." These cards were delivered by the women personally and were signed and turned in in three days' time.

Came the 15th of March, with the electric company management still insistent that the employees deal with the management through the company union. They had made only one concession. This was "in case of failure to satisfactorily negotiate differences with the management through that body, the matter was to be submitted to arbitration." With another strike imminent, the board of consideration again met with Dr. Edwin A. Elliott as chairman. After an all day conference, the management of the electric company agreed to release the employees of the power and distribution departments from the company union and to negotiate a working agreement with members of those departments, separate from the remainder of the employees of the company.

The working agreement is now in effect, a 12 per cent wage increase has been granted and members of Local 585 are happy—others are satisfied, if not contented. We held out for a closed shop but compromised when it was agreed to allow all negotiations to be handled by the union committee, whether the men involved belonged to the union or not. The men are now determined to sell the company union labor.

To the public, we have expressed our appreciation for their support; to all our friends of organized labor under the American Federation of Labor banner we have expressed our gratitude; to Mr. W. J. Moran, editor of the Labor Advocate (one of the best labor publications in America), we are deeply indebted for some well directed editorials and sound advice; but to W. L. Ingram, our International Vice President, must go the lion's share of the credit for a campaign directed skillfully and with cool, level-headed judgment. Local 585 had to lean on him pretty heavily during this crisis, and we were damned glad that he was big and broad-shouldered and could take it.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

By TOM JAMES, L. U. 568, Montreal.

One man with gripping pliers,
His motor cursed in vain;
One man with gripping pliers,
Stood stumped and drawn with pain.
Roots of three—went on a spree;
All readings danced and fell;
His "factor" dropped a fraction,
Induction—shot to hell.

Observing well direction
Connections on those leads.
Who'd be an electrician?
All grimy and sweat in beads.
What's that infernal grinding?
Said he, "I'll get you yet."
The devil's in the winding;
Grounded again, I'll bet!

The service man mused deeply,
Around those windings near:
"Bring friction tape," he shouted,
"Come quick, I see the tear."
His helper rushed as ever,
Excited like his mate.
Alas, the switch is burning;
"Pull quick." He groaned, "Too late!"

Ruling laws of cutting flux,
Graphic forms in delta;
A shambles of ammeters,
Wallowed in the welter.
Now take away this rubbish,
Let's see what I can do,
With binding tape of friction,
A hint that's wise and true.

Scrawling lines upon reports,
To him 'tis all the bunk;
Shooting lines 'bout theta squared,
Varying torques and junk.
But that's how men get wiser,
Just jotting down the faults
For reference in future,
From the brain's storage vaults.

One man with gripping pliers
Stood by—to hear the call.
One man with gripping pliers
Prepared to rise or fall.
In service of his duty,
He stood to lose or gain
Electra's brilliant spirit,
Or failure of the vain.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Just a little news from Local No. 665. I missed two months, thinking the Brothers wouldn't notice. My mistake! All of the Brothers in our local are working at present and we hope it will continue. We are taking in a few new members and some of the unfortunate Brothers, who lost their cards in the last four years are coming back in.

At present our local has under consideration an ordinance asking for licensing of electricians, also a more rigid inspection of electrical work being done. It also requires the licensing of electrical dealers. We tried this some time ago, but were unable to get it through the city council.

Some of the electrical contractors in Lansing are not very favorable to organized labor, so any proposition that is promoted by us is opposed by them regardless of the benefits they derive from it. You would think that when every department, drug and hardware store in the city is handling electrical supplies they would fall in line and help put through an ordinance that would have a tendency to eliminate a large percentage of the dealers who have a line of their own and do not need electrical merchandise with it. We would like to hear from some of the locals that have an ordinance of this nature, let us know how it is working out.

C. G. Fox.

L. U. NO. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Editor:

If construction work was half as booming as politics in this city, we would all be very happy.

The relief situation between Governor Davey and the Federal Relief Administration has brought our city very much to the front. This is probably the biggest tree Governor Davey has tried to trim so far. Other chips he has caused to fly into the air are: His expensive inaugural, his hasty ouster of Warden Thomas of Ohio penitentiary, his failure to give and get co-operation with the legislature, his desire to have a flexible civil service, his private business executives to make a survey for more efficient state government, and his steadfast demand for a \$1,000 rug for his office.

When a committee from the legislature made a personal call to view the old rug, now in Governor Davey's office, upon leaving one of the members caught his toe in one of the many holes, so Mr. Davey says, and almost had a bad fall. Whether the old rug is bad or not we don't know, but if it is capable of awakening any one of these members of this legislature let's keep it right in use, Governor Davey—and then, \$1,000 will help patch lots of holes in the much-used seats of our pants. Maybe it is fortunate the new rug hasn't been bought yet or those "rats" might have made holes in it, too.

Before we leave the part of politics, we have a Brother who is seeking his first public office and we hope you will all wish "Doc" a victory. Also, we commend Senator Vic Donahey for the stand he has taken, since his votes so far indicate he is not going to be influenced by the big powers. He, as well as Buckley, voted for the McCarran amendment.

The past year our local had a man-hour average above 1,000 hours. The present outlook is hardly as good as last year. Several from our local worked on an air conditioning plant for one of the department stores last summer. We hope there will be more of that kind of work to replace the slow construction field. There is plenty of room for more and better illumination but it is hard to get people to change their old kind of lighting as long as it half-way does answer his wants. The Federal Housing campaign has meant really nothing here due to an unfavorable attitude of the money keepers.

And there is the maintenance trinity in the industrial factories—the fireman-plumber-electrician doing electrical work, not inspected, as a rule, doing it with very little real knowledge or experience, but cheating our men out of lots of work and getting away with it. We can't go out and be a lawyer

when work is slack, so why should just any person be able to buy electrical supplies anywhere and go put them in his boss' factory? More frequent inspections and more rigid inspections of old as well as new work would make more work. Educate the public in the use of fuses as to protection and the hazard of over-loading an outlet with a spider web of cords from one outlet, and require that each washing machine and each electric iron be on a separate circuit with a pilot lamp, in every home. With most of the people installing electric refrigerators, that is another added appliance and would be well to be on a separate circuit. If improvements of this sort were brought out we would benefit more than most of us have from these alphabetical jobs. Let's hope for a better year than last and good luck to all.

RALPH BROWN.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

With no intention of showing partiality, I wish to cite the following epistle.

Harvey Raub, of our local, who happens to be a delegate to our federation of labor, set a fine example to his fellow members when he brought to local meeting an itemized statement of all that had expired at the federation meeting. For each topic which he thought needed the support of our organization, he obtained in a very thorough manner the action necessary during the regular course of our meeting, thereby setting a fine example of the routine duty of all delegates appointed by our local president. Thomas



You want the JOURNAL!
We want you to have the JOURNAL!
The only essential is your

Name

Local Union.....

New Address.....

Old Address.....

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.
We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Shoulders, also, is worthy of comment. As a delegate to the above-mentioned body, he has shown great interest in our local labor movement.

Abe Sprunger, also, comes under the spotlight, having shown keen interest in his duties since his appointment.

That is the spirit that keeps organized labor on its high pedestal of national importance, the foundation as of Gibraltar, its pillars as solid as the pyramids of Egypt, and its walls standing solid, defying the ages of time.

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

The good ship U. S. S. Idaho has gone and we wish her "bon voyage," and with a sigh of regret at her departure, turn to other tasks. There is pride and satisfaction in the knowledge that she is an example of perfect workmanship and stands (or I should say floats) as a monument to the efficiency of the navy yard at Portsmouth. With the departure of the Idaho there comes that inevitable reduction of force, that one thing that is ever hanging over all civil service workers, the lay off. Why should it be so?

Our government spends millions to keep men at work and yet every year thousands of government workers are added to the ranks of the unemployed by that same government. The old adage of the shoemaker who could not keep his own children in shoes, seems to apply in this case.

To the Brothers who were laid off we sincerely wish good luck and a speedy return.

PAUL R. LEOKE.

L. U. NO. 846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

Greetings to you, Brother members of the I. B. E. W.! We have joined your ranks and hope to see our L. U. No. 846, of Chattanooga, Tenn., grow and form another link in the great chain of he-men who are striving to help themselves and their fellow men.

Something encouraging from any of you to our young organization will be appreciated.
L. U. No. 846.

L. U. NO. 865, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

It has been some time since the JOURNAL has heard from Local No. 865 but something has happened lately to make Local 865 feel as though the JOURNAL should hear from us again. Several weeks ago Local No. 28 called on Local 865 for furloughed members to work at the new assembling plant of the Chevrolet motor car at Dundalk, Md. We supplied them with all the furloughed members we had. Well, the members that were called on that work have been called back to work at the Mount Clare shops of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. to work on air conditioning passenger coaches.

I just wish all the members of the I. B. of E. W. could hear the praise of our members for the courtesy and consideration tendered them by the members of Local No. 28. I don't see how they could have been treated any better by anyone. They helped our members in every way they could. It is just the way it should be in all of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it is the true union spirit.

Thanks, members of Local No. 28, we hope we will be called upon and able to show you the same courtesy and consideration some day.

We are now holding our meetings the third Wednesday of the month at 416 N. Green St. This should awaken new interest in attending meetings.

WM. A. EWALD.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Before this article goes to press the renowned 10 per cent deduction will be something to look back to and talk about. However, holding our basic rate intact or increasing it depends upon whether the railroad workers of the USA realize what it took to keep the deduction from becoming a reduction and also what it took to terminate the reduction. They will show their realization by sticking to their organizations themselves, seeing that their fellow workmen carry a card, and getting after those men working on the few company union railroads left.

We have a new rump organization in our midst, Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Crafts of America, who have a goldbrick to sell to the sucker too dumb to realize that the A. F. of L. has protected him in spite of himself and is the only organization that can benefit him in the future. These phoneyes are not recognized by the standard railroad labor organizations, or by the co-ordinator, and cannot protect or benefit the working conditions of the men and have no intention of trying to, but are merely the efforts of several former company union officials to make for themselves a soft job.

"Collective Bargaining in the Steel Industry," a booklet put out by American Iron & Steel Institute, states that employee representation builds harmony, confidence and understanding between employer and employees and gives workmen a means of collective bargaining which will permit them to present their case directly, and which will work for the mutual benefit of both workers and management. But does not state what would happen to a workman who was too persistent in pressing settlement of a grievance which did not meet with the approval of management. The company picks representatives to represent the men whom they know will do their bidding. The steel industry and any other industry objects to what they call professional labor unions because they know they can bully heads of company unions but cannot do likewise to the representatives of a real labor union as the organization is supported by the men and not the company and its officials are familiar with the tactics of the employers and prepared for them.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad is now within the fold of the A. F. of L. Am sorry to say that the electrical workers do not seem to realize that they are endangering the future of their jobs by staying out of the organization. Brothers John L. Boyer and Clyde L. Keehn deserve lots of credit for keeping up their membership in spite of the laxity of their fellow workers. An organization campaign is being started April 12 on that road and we hope a 100 per cent organization can be secured soon.

The wives and mothers of members of organized labor in Cleveland have an organization known as the Union Buyers Club. Their object is to promote the purchasing of goods carrying the union label. The wives of a number of the members of this local union are members of this organization and see that the "old man" has a label on his duds.

The Pullman Co. membership of this local requests other locals having Pullman membership to put an article in the JOURNAL advising of conditions at their point. The company union rats are lying about the

percentage of company union organization at other points. The company is using every means to coerce the men at this point and furnishing a meeting place and paying organizers. Is the Railroad Labor Act being violated at your point also?

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

About the only news from the metropolis of the great Southwest is the fact that we have a disagreeing governor and legislature. Old age pension forged to the front in the Oklahoma legislature after house and senate conciliation conferees failed to agree on a legislative program. The meeting between the conference committees followed passage by the house of a drastically increased income tax bill proposing one of the stiffest taxes of its type in the United States. The bill now goes to the senate where its state is in doubt. The measure provides for a two per cent tax on the first \$1,000 net income, hikes the tax one per cent on each additional \$1,000 net income to \$10,000, and taxes all incomes in excess of that amount 12 per cent. Exemptions were cut to \$1,500 for heads of families, \$750 for single persons, and \$300 for each dependent.

Another thing that we are more or less interested in is the outcome of our coming city election. The Oklahoma City Trades and Labor Council has indorsed one candidate for mayor and one for city councilman. Our choice for mayor is a retiring member of the city council and his four year term in that office has been favorable towards organized labor. We have chosen to support a man for city council who has been active in the labor movement in Oklahoma City for several years. He is a member of the stage employees and served as president of the State Federation of Labor eight consecutive years. We feel that both of these men are worthy of the support of organized labor and we are sure that they are going to get it.

We had a special election not so long ago to decide whether or not the oil companies would be permitted to drill in what was considered to be restricted districts within the city limits. Those in favor of extension won the election by a large majority, so we are waiting to see some oil wells spring up in the shadow of our domeless capitol any time now.

FRED B. COUNTS.

Regional Agreement

Members of L. U. No. 48, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are now working under a regional agreement with electrical contractors in an area which includes four counties located in two states, Washington and Oregon. The agreement was announced recently by the National Industrial Recovery Board and approved by the President. It provides for a maximum 30-hour five-day week and six-hour day, with regular hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Minimum wage rate for journeymen is \$1.20 per hour; foremen, \$1.35 per hour; apprentices, from 40 to 75 cents per hour. Contractors in Clackamas and Washington coun-

ties, Oregon, and in Clark and Skamania counties, Washington, signed the agreement, represented by the Portland Electrical Contractors' Association, of Portland, Oreg. Local Union No. 48 represented the wiremen.

In approving the agreement the board mentioned that the volume of work in the district dropped 62 per cent from 1929 to 1933 and average earnings of journeymen fell from about \$1,562 per year to about \$592 per year in the same period, and declared, "it is reasonable to expect that the establishing of uniform rates of pay, uniform hours of work and improved conditions of employment will be beneficial to the industry as well as to the employees and consumers."

NOTICE

Brother Charles Sollars, an International Office member, would like to hear from Brother Bill William, who worked in Oklahoma City in 1910. Please write Box 101, Highway Highlands, Calif.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID MARCH 1-31, 1935

L. U.	Name	Amount
292	F. E. Miller	\$1,000.00
134	J. S. Hunter	1,000.00
666	C. J. Alston	1,000.00
666	J. F. Maher	1,000.00
26	W. L. Quinn	825.00
680	A. Martin	1,000.00
52	Frank Hubert	1,000.00
124	J. Self	1,000.00
I. O.	J. W. Thompson	1,000.00
309	Geo. Freeman	1,000.00
3	C. J. Greenhalgh	1,000.00
I. O.	Max Lindemann	1,000.00
134	E. G. Braker	1,000.00
130	J. A. Eternod	300.00
648	J. L. Gould	825.00
134	T. S. Charles	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Parr	1,000.00
9	J. J. Malloy	1,000.00
184	H. F. Johnson	1,000.00
103	W. H. Ashe	1,000.00
38	Chas. Hubbard	1,000.00
56	O. A. Killmaier	1,000.00
569	B. C. Sprenger	1,000.00
664	A. J. Nuetzel	1,000.00
I. O.	R. P. Fitch	1,000.00
I. O.	Jos. P. Littel	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Cunningham	1,000.00
66	Frank Plake	1,000.00
9	E. F. McGrath	1,000.00
124	R. C. McAuley	1,000.00
65	Wm. Leary	1,000.00
I. O.	A. Anderson	1,000.00
9	Otto Wolff	1,000.00
17	P. McCabe	1,000.00
532	Steve Read	1,000.00
134	W. C. Gorey	1,000.00
3	John Schwartz	1,000.00
177	Dan McKellim	1,000.00
134	J. A. Turner	1,000.00
108	F. C. Weaver	1,000.00
I. O.	E. H. Baumann	1,000.00
52	G. W. Spaeth	1,000.00
671	W. E. Jones	300.00
34	W. S. Chockley	1,000.00
865	J. F. Gauss	1,000.00
28	A. M. Welsh	1,000.00
53	W. L. Stader	1,000.00
1156	R. L. Cunningham	1,000.00
713	Chas. Hulbert	150.00
732	F. B. Maner	150.00
348	John Cameron	1,000.00
Total		\$47,550.00

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size.

\$1.50

Detailed Results of Referendum

Following are the individual votes of the local unions of the Brotherhood, on the referendum recently submitted for consideration of the membership.

Proposition No. 1 provided for postponement of the September, 1935, convention, to September, 1937.

Proposition No. 2 provided for the transfer of moneys in the convention fund for the 1935 convention, to the general fund.

You will note that the total vote on Proposition No. 1, for postponing the convention, was—

In favor ----- 29,366
Opposed ----- 7,604

On Proposition No. 2, for transfer of money from the convention fund to the general fund:

In favor ----- 28,515
Opposed ----- 7,974

L. U. No.	PROPOSITION 1 Favor	PROPOSITION 1 Opposed	PROPOSITION 2 Favor	PROPOSITION 2 Opposed	L. U. No.	PROPOSITION 1 Favor	PROPOSITION 1 Opposed	PROPOSITION 2 Favor	PROPOSITION 2 Opposed	L. U. No.	PROPOSITION 1 Favor	PROPOSITION 1 Opposed	PROPOSITION 2 Favor	PROPOSITION 2 Opposed
1		670		670	152	31			31	369		130		130
2	198		198		153	28		28		370	7		7	
3	1757	566	1751	571	156	8		8		373	7	3	3	7
4	8		8		158	12		12		379	15		15	
5	650	2	647	5	160	36		20	16	380	10		10	
6		350		350	164	14	54	13	55	389	19		19	
7	108		108		166	12	11	4	18	394	11		11	
8	108		108		169	8		8		397	135		135	
9	1333		1333		177	38		38		401	17		17	
12	11		11		178	9		9		403	8		8	
16	18		18		180	18	5	18	5	405	21	1	21	1
17		720		720	181		51		51	406	3	8	3	8
18		508		508	184	6			6	407	6		6	
21	12		12		191		9		9	408		81		81
25	118		118		193	100		100		411	13	4	13	4
26		357		357	194	33		33		413	42		42	
27	14		14		195	170		170		415	13		13	
28	303		303		196	15	8	3	18	417	37		37	
31	40	1	40	1	208	10		10		418	149		149	
32	10		10		211	87		87		421	16	1	17	
33	9		9		212	276		276		427	19		19	
34		103		103	213	389		389		428	12			12
35	60		60		214	21		21		434	13		13	
36	19		19		222	7	1	6	2	435	35		35	
37	20		20		223		27		27	438	45		45	
38	716		716		226	11		11		441	7		7	
39	205		205		230	80		80		443	10		10	
40	1399		1399		231	12	7	19		444	14	1	13	2
41		274		274	232	27		26	1	445	13	1	8	6
45	17		17		233	94		94		453	14		14	
46	219	3	219	3	235	5		5		458	15		15	
48	71	4	65	10	236	9		9		461	26		26	
50	75		75		237	11		11		466		45		45
51	64		64		238	14		14		467	9		9	
52		1023		1023	240	15		15		470	8			8
53	30		30		241	13		13		474	84		84	
55	11		11		243	9		9		475	11		11	
56	21		21		245	246		246		480	20		20	
57	26				247	10		10		483	96		96	
58		852		852	252	15		15		488		52		52
59	106		106		253	19		19		492	20		20	
60	36		36		259	43		43		494	678		678	
64	66		66		263	3	11	2	11	497	12		12	
65		182		182	268	2	15	2	15	499	36	5	39	2
66	450		450		269	27		5	22	500	98			
68	127		127		270	9		9		501	1	260	1	260
70	46		46		271	17		17		504	10		10	
72	8		8		275	15		15		509	10		10	
73	78		78		276	37		37		510	6		6	
76	81		81		277	95		95		514	14	1	14	1
77	375		375		288	12		12		525		20		20
82	98		98		291	21		21		526	5		5	
83	288		288		292		186		186	528		98		98
84	175				293	7	1	7	1	536	10		10	
86	205		205		296	11		11		537	16		16	
87	6		6		301	7		7		539	4	5	3	6
90	84		84		304	33	1			540	25		25	
94	5		4	1	305	34		34		544	30		30	
96	85		85		308		41		41	545	23		23	
98	211	2	211	2	309	294			294	549	14	19	14	19
100	20		16	4	311	31	18	31	18	551	5		5	
103	1096	15	1096	15	313	4	10	3	11	552	5	1		6
104	225		225		317	12		12		554	7	1	7	1
106	32		32		318	2	23	2	23	557		10		10
107	22		21	1	319	8		8		558	36		36	
108	35		35		321	25		25		561	135		135	
110	13	12	13	10	324	23		23		562	18		18	
113	40		40		325	54		54		565	17		17	
114	7		7		326	139		139		567	58		58	
116	26	3	25	4	329	36		36		568	28		28	
117	12		12		332	18	8	9	17	569	34		34	
121	83		83		333	14		14		573	12		12	
124	336		336		339	50		50		574	29	1	27	3
125	540		540		340	30		30		575	17		17	
129	16		16		343	21		21		580	32		32	
130		134		134	347		8		8	582	6		6	
131	18	3	9	12	347	34	8	36	7	583	32		32	
133	12		12		348	126		126		584		94		
134	5700		5700		350	10		10		585	106		106	
135	13		13		351	10		10		589	84		84	
136	29	1	28	2	352	112		112		590	5		5	
139	32		32		353	285		285		591	20		20	
141	12		12		354	17		17		595	31	14	30	13
143		21		21	357	9		9		597		8		8
150	35		35		360	30		30		599	21		21	
151	267		267		363	25		25						

(Continued on page 186)



Resolutions adopted by the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 134

at a meeting held February seventh, 1935:

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called
Irwin V. Knott

to his eternal rest on February first, 1935; and

Whereas, During his lifetime he reached a most exalted position in the ranks of organized labor by virtue of his personal effort, sterling character and inherited fortitude; and

Whereas, Irwin V. Knott served as Business Manager of Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for more than two decades during which period his labors were rewarded by the knowledge that he had assisted his fellow workers to a better standard of living; and

Whereas, His devotion to his wife and family was always of such high degree that his memory will always be cherished for the unselfish benevolence which that devotion brought to them as it did to all humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 134 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in memory of our departed Brother, do hereby adopt these resolutions by a rising vote and order them spread as a permanent record on the minutes of our meeting and that our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Charles M. Paulsen, President

Joseph O. Keenan, Recording Secretary

Committee

Michael J. Boyle
John Murphy
Frank Mahoney
Fred Drullard
Maxwell Jasper
Edward Nockels
Seth Piper

Robert Brooks
Thomas Murray
Walter Sheffer
William Ryan
William Cleary
Mathew Leneham
Thomas O'Brien

Raymond Cleary
Patrick F. Sullivan
George Doyle
Emmett Duffy
Marshall Paulson
Michael J. Kennedy
Frank E. Doyle



IN MEMORIAM



Patrick Callahan, L. U. No. 326

Reinitiated January 3, 1934

Resolved, That we set aside one day each year in the month of March in memory of our departed Brothers. It seems we so easily forget a Brother who was one of us but who has now passed on, and who is there among us who knows but that he may be the next Brother to meet his Maker?

We select the date of March 16 this year to pay special tribute to our late Brother, Patrick Callahan, the first Brother in Local No. 326 since its re-organization to give his life in the service of our company, but with the thought in mind that we also pay tribute to all Brothers who have died, who were or were not members of our local union; and be it further

Resolved, That a memorial mass be celebrated on March 16, and all Brothers attend wearing our union button, the green button of March, also that company officials and members of the deceased Brother's families be invited to attend this mass; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Patrick Callahan and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal.

RAYMOND G. KINCH,
Secretary, Local No. 326.

Berthold C. Sprenger, L. U. No. 569

Initiated April 7, 1913

In memory of Brother Berthold C. Sprenger, who died March 7, 1935.

Once more the supreme Ruler of the universe hath seen fit to call home one of His children and a Brother electrical worker; and

Whereas the allwise and merciful Father has taken a beloved Brother home; and

Whereas the Brother having been a true Brother and a loyal union man; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 569 drape its charter for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, also a copy sent to the official magazine and a copy sent to the family, to whom we extend our sincere condolence in this hour of their deep affliction.

JACK GRAHAM,
T. J. SULLIVAN,
CLAUDE CYREN,
Committee.

William Ervin Jones, L. U. No. 671

Reinstated February 14, 1934

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, William Ervin Jones; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Jones Local Union No. 671, I. B. of E. W., has lost one of our charter members, a true and loyal member; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 671 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Jones, and hereby expresses its appreciation of his membership and ever-willing service to our Brotherhood; be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 671 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 671, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

A. P. WYATT,
Financial Secretary.

George Freeman, L. U. No. 309

Initiated September 12, 1903

It is with deep regret that Local Union No. 309 reports the death of Brother George Freeman. It is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

J. E. GRAY,
E. B. JONES,
A. L. WEGENER,
Committee.

Edward McGrath, L. U. No. 9

Initiated March 12, 1915

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has pleased to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward McGrath; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost in the passing of Brother McGrath one of its good and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its great appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother McGrath in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT GREEN,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Elmer Baumann, L. U. No. 494

Initiated May 23, 1919

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Elmer Baumann, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 494, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes, and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

A. E. DENSEL,
THEO. J. LA CHAPPELLE,
E. J. FRANSWAY,
ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
GEO. KAISER,
Committee.

George Batterton, L. U. No. 77

Initiated August 10, 1925

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 77, record the passing of our Brother, George Batterton; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

O. M. ANDERSON,
F. L. TUCKER,
R. E. COOLEY,
Committee.

Jerrett E. Elledge, L. U. No. 65

Initiated Sept. 5, 1913

We bow to the will of God in the removal from our midst the true and faithful member, Jerrett E. (Jerry) Elledge, Local Union No. 65. The I. B. E. W. wishes to extend their sincere sympathy to his family, relatives and friends.

May his memory remain long with us. It is the wish of the Brothers to forward a copy of this resolution to his immediate family, a copy to the official Journal for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of this local union. And that the charter of this local be draped for 30 days.

GARFIELD HARRIS,
JAMES W. VAIN,
JOE THOMPSON,
Committee.

F. E. Moore, L. U. No. 585

Initiated May 4, 1928

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 585, of El Paso, Texas, record the death of our fellow workman, Brother F. E. Moore.

Whereas the passing of Brother Moore deprives the union of one of its most loyal and courageous workers, and the membership of a true friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to those who remain to mourn him; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes.

C. A. HAYS,
F. F. TAYLOR,
K. R. QUINN,
Committee.

Patrick Dempsey, L. U. No. 104

Initiated January 29, 1919

With bowed heads and heavy hearts, the members of Local Union No. 104 pause in this moment of silent prayer, to mourn the loss of our departed Brother, Patrick Dempsey, who has been taken from our midst by the divine will of his Creator; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our profound sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

A. J. HOPKINS,
Recording Secretary.

G. A. Doris, L. U. No. 677

Initiated September 10, 1928, in L. U. 677

In memory of our late Brother, G. A. Doris. With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss of our late Brother, G. A. Doris, it is the desire of this local union to express its sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That in due respect to the memory of our late Brother, G. A. Doris, the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes, a copy published in our official Journal and a copy forwarded to Mrs. Gertie Springfield, a relative of the late Brother.

W. P. QUINN,
J. L. DYER,
Committee.

Daniel McKellin, L. U. No. 177

Initiated January 1, 1902

Whereas it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call our Brother, Dan McKellin, to his final reward; and

Whereas the Brotherhood has lost a loyal member and this local a faithful friend and Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the widow and relatives of our departed Brother and that our charter be draped for 30 days as a token of respect for his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy furnished to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

C. O. COLSTON,
F. C. ECHERD,
E. F. MASSEY,
Committee.

Irwin Knott, L. U. No. 9

Initiated October 1, 1906

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our much esteemed Brother, Irwin V. Knott; and

Whereas Local No. 9 suffered a real loss in the passing of "Bosco," and

Whereas the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its most respected members; and

Whereas Brother Knott had always shown a very friendly attitude toward Local No. 713 and its officers and members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 713

be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal, and a copy also be sent to the widow of the late departed Brother.

H. M. COX,
GEORGE DOERR,
GEO. CHAMBERLAIN,
R. ERICKSON,
WM. TAYLOR,
A. PUSATERI,
A. NAESSENS,
J. F. SCHILT,
Committee of L. U. No. 713.

James F. Greene, L. U. No. 40

Initiated April 12, 1934

Whereas Local Union No. 40 has suffered the loss of one of its members, James F. Greene; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother Greene our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication. Be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 40 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CHAS. E. DWYER,
J. P. RIPTON,
H. P. FOSS,
Committee.

Hildo H. Desautel, L. U. No. 306

Initiated May 13, 1927

Whereas Local Union No. 306, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Hildo H. Desautel, who departed this life February 16, 1935. Steadfast and true he served the cause of union labor to the best of his ability, and as a tribute to his memory be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 306 be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal of the Electrical Workers and Operators.

H. M. SMYERS,
C. A. MELLINGER,
M. S. McDANIEL,
Committee.

Attest: H. B. Blankenship, Secretary.

Andrew Joseph Neutzel, L. U. No. 664

Initiated April 15, 1926

Whereas the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Andrew Joseph Neutzel, true, faithful and beloved by all who knew him; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 664 deeply mourn the passing of their esteemed comrade; and

Whereas our most sincere expressions of sympathy and condolences are but a feeble effort toward mitigating the bereavement of the family engendered by the loss of their dear one; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

FRANK ZIESE,
JOHN SKELTON,
CLARENCE RUSS,
GEORGE RYAN,
EUGENE MAGUIRE,
Committee.

Herman Johnson, L. U. No. 184

Initiated August 28, 1916

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Herman Johnson, president of Local Union 184, I. B. E. W.

Whereas in the death of Brother Herman Johnson Local Union 184 has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 184, I. B. E. W., acknowledges its great loss in the death of our dear Brother and hereby expresses its appre-

ciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union 184 extends its condolences to the family of Brother Johnson in this their time of great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of Local Union 184, a copy to be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HUGH HASKINS,
W. C. WHEELER,
H. R. KNIPPLE,
Committee.

J. L. Gould, L. U. No. 648

Initiated August 2, 1927

With sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, J. L. Gould, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in an humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That in due respect to the memory of our late Brother, J. L. Gould, that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. FURGINSON,
WM. CUMMINS,
J. WANAMAKER,
Committee.

Frank C. Weaver, L. U. No. 108

Reinstated September 30, 1923, in L. U. 783

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from this earthly sphere our esteemed Brother, Frank C. Weaver; and

Whereas he was beloved by everyone who had come to know him as a former member of Local No. 177, and he was ever ready to carry his share of the burden and faithfully performed his duties as a member; therefore be it

Resolved, That resolutions of condolence be sent to his relatives, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

C. O. COLSTON,
F. C. ECHERD,
E. P. MASSEY,
Committee.

HOPE

By GEORGE G. PEDLEY, L. U. No. 134.

It's been right tough, the past five years,
And most of us have had our fears
That this depression we've been in
Would take our last and only fin.

We know that we've had lots of grief,
Our dreams of wealth were sweet and brief,
Our homes, our cash, completely vanished,
And sometimes even hope was banished.

There have been times when, I'll admit,
That I have worried quite a bit;
But still, I've thought it could be worse,
Though lean and poor has been my purse.

I know we've had to do with less,
And while at first, I must confess,
We thought it hard, I think we've learned
To value things that once were spurned.

Companionship, the ties of home,
With those who trust in you alone,
Are homely joys that we should prize—
Are things that money never buys.

And so I'm thankful I've been able
To sit each day before my table
With those I love, whose love I feel,
And share with them a humble meal.

I know, I'm sure, the day will come,
When once again our factories hum,
When o'er our land the smell of pine
And sound of saws will seem divine.

Then we'll forget these past five years,
That held for most despair and tears,
And realize, as we help build,
The days once more with hope are filled.

WORKERS PERPLEXED BY POLITICS IN CANADA

(Continued from page 155) *

industrial worker is essentially a believer in tariff for protection. He does not want the produce of other countries where labor can be secured for a mere pittance to be brought into this country and sold in competition with the commodity, in the manufacture of which he is engaged. However, the thinking worker has arrived at the conclusion that when a tariff wall is erected against a commodity he is not the gainer. He has learned that the price is usually boosted to a point where it almost reaches the top of the wall without securing the advantage of a price for his labor commensurate with the height of the wall. The industrial worker has found by sad experience that looking to governments for help has availed them little. The old philosophy of laissez-faire is deeply rooted in our capitalist system and governments are not going to interfere with business, at least not to any great extent—statements of the Hon. R. B. Bennett to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore the industrial worker has been attempting to develop a political movement which will cater to the aspirations of the industrial worker. There have sprung up in Canada numerous movements having for their purpose the emancipation of the worker through political action. There was the Independent Labor Party, the Federated Labor Party, the Dominion Labor Party and a labor party for each or nearly each province and in many instances there has been a distinct divergence of opinion as to the results to be obtained and the method to be adopted in seeking results. One thing which cannot be overlooked is that in far too many instances the adherents of these labor political parties were not so much concerned with the principle involved as they were with the immediate personal material advantages to be gained. However, there are today three men representing labor political groups in the House of Commons and they are known as the Labor Party. Of these Mr. James Wadsworth is the leader.

In 1932 a conference of all these potential opposition groups was held in the city of Calgary under the chairmanship of the leader of the Labor Party and out of this conference emerged the new political party known as the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. In addition to the groups above outlined there came to the new movement people with professional training who were never organized except in service organizations and were looking for something to lead them out of the morass of modern civilization. The faith of the new party was based on the tenets of socialism, but in view of the fact that many of those coming into the party did not know what socialism was and cared less and in so far as many would not subscribe to socialist philosophy the platform of the new party did not go the whole way in endorsing the socialist faith. The organization of the C. C. F. was an effort to consolidate all these

opinions and doctrines into one faith. It was surely a herculean task. The Communists were of course not overlooking any bets and they immediately came into the fold. Those who advocated their inclusion had fond hopes that the Communist numbers would boost the prestige of the C. C. F. and that they would for the moment at least bow before the greater effort, but they didn't and immediately attempted to install their philosophy with the result that a great upheaval took place and when the smoke cleared away the United Farmer of Ontario was on the outside. He was no longer a part of the C. C. F.

There is one factor which should not be overlooked and that is that in the past when a Conservative administration was in power in the federal House the western and to some extent the eastern farm movements grew and flourished and when a Liberal administration was in power they dwindled and weakened and in some cases passed out of the picture.

Self-Seekers Move In

Then, of course, there is the politician who has no faith in the principle involved, but has not been able to impress one or the other of the old line parties with his greatness and has come into the fold for two reasons. One is that he has no place else to go and the other is that his worth might be more fully appreciated.

In the British Columbia Provincial election in 1933 the C. C. F. participated and while they elected only seven candidates, they polled 35 per cent of the total vote cast. In this election a member of L. U. No. 213 was elected on the C. C. F. ticket. In the 1934 provincial election in Saskatchewan they polled about the same vote and elected five members to the Provincial House. In Ontario election this year they secured about 10 per cent of the total vote cast and elected one member. In some of the municipal elections members of the C. C. F. were elected. The most notable municipal campaign was the Toronto campaign where a member, James Simpson, was elected mayor.

In the provinces east of Ontario there is practically no C. C. F. organization. In Montreal some organization has been accomplished and in Moncton and St. John, in New Brunswick, and in Glace Bay, in Nova Scotia.

Will Not Take Over Government

What are the prospects of the C. C. F. being returned in sufficient numbers to be called upon to form a government? To be frank they appear to be very slight. Prominent members of the party express the opinion that they would be highly gratified if they should be returned in sufficient numbers to be called the "Opposition." There are 245 ridings in the federal political arena. In order to be called to form a government it would be necessary to have 123 members elected. The party expects to have not more than 150 members in the field. It would mean that they would have to elect nearly all their candidates and this is a highly improbable feat.

There is not perfect unanimity between the trade union movement and the C. C. F. Many of the adherents of the C. C. F. express the opinion that the trade union movement does not offer any solution to the problems of today and that the C. C. F. is the only way out. The trade union movement has been castigated by members in

local branches of the C. C. F. and in practically every case the higher officials of the C. C. F. have remained silent, at least giving the impression that the policy of the C. C. F. has not been violated. The C. C. F. is a young movement and to a great extent must rely on education for supporters and overtures have been made to the trade union movement for support. If the C. C. F. expects co-operation it must be prepared to extend it as well. In a certain city in Ontario an outstanding trade unionist sits as a member of the federal House and there can be no doubt that he has truly and faithfully represented the workers in the House, yet the C. C. F. are running a candidate against him in the coming election. It is a remarkable coincidence that the C. C. F. candidate bears the same name as the trade unionist member. The most that can be expected in that riding is that the workers' vote will be split.

The question before the C. C. F. is, can it consolidate the various opinions and doctrines held by the various groups which now form a part of it. It seems doubtful, yet it must be admitted that strange things do happen. However, it is extremely doubtful if this new movement will be successful enough at the forthcoming election to win enough seats to insure it being called upon to form a government.

BONNEVILLE POWER SPLITS PUBLIC COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 154)

Grand Coulee power should not be merged in price. Therefore, the transmission network should be divided into two or more units. Each of the respective states to purchase its share of power from the nearest federal project, also purchase present private transmission lines, and build all inter-connecting tie lines up to a potential of 110,000 volts. The United States to build all long distance, interstate, overlapping transmission lines of 220,000 volts or over. In this way, individual states may fix the policy for sale of power within their borders, and all benefit by the diversity of markets and diversity of stream flow conditions in the wider area, operated by the United States. The states cannot handle interstate problems. We thus have a logical basis for state co-operation with the United States in the building of transmission lines, somewhat along the lines of our present plan of state and federal highway construction. The federal government to develop the power, the states co-operating with the United States in transmitting the power, and for the present, private distribution. With the trunk lines owned by the public, it will be a simple matter for any city to adopt municipal ownership, should the private companies fail to render adequate and reasonable service."

From two to four times the economy from public ownership and operation of transmission lines as from public ownership of the power house, are cited, resulting from the tying in of many plants in the distribution system, a higher possible load factor, and resulting lower rates.

By coupling the far-flung power development with a barge canal furnishing

transportation to the ocean from the interior, another use for power and a further advantage to citizens would be provided; and part of the Bonneville cost could be charged to navigation. "We must get down to a world competitive price basis," the report insists, naming as objective a rate at the Bonneville plant of seven-tenths of one mill per kilowatt hour.

Foreign Competition Seen

"We can be reckless in the use of power, where the cost is less than the cost of energy produced by imported fuels. Because of our tidewater location, we must compete in price with Norway, Canada and other points. As such countries provide public, tax-free power and sell at cost to encourage industrial development, so must we."

In order to encourage the use of electricity for heating houses, which the minority report cites as one of its major uses for power, a rate of 3 mills per kilowatt hour or less will be necessary to compete with existing fuels and to make electric heat so attractive that existing heating systems will be changed. A report by Watkin W. Jones, electrical engineer for the Bonneville Commission, recommends installation of four small insulated water tanks for the usual fuel-burning furnace. These will be thermostatically controlled, resulting in automatic, clean heat for the consumer. Power for heating the tanks will be supplied during the night or at off-peak periods during the day, whenever a surplus of power is available, and for periods of greatest cold small coal-burning laundry stoves can be used as auxiliary heaters for the water in the tanks. Because the Oregon climate is not very cold in winter it is felt that electric heat is more practical here than in the northeastern part of the United States, for example. Mr. Jones estimates that a house may be heated for the season using 33,000 kilowatt hours. He cites the example of electric heating at Burley, Idaho, where a surplus of power was available for heating. A six-room frame, modern, single story house was heated at a total cost of \$88.35 last winter, using 36,000 kilowatt hours at 2.45 mills per kilowatt hour. By promoting electric heating, the domestic load can be increased 10 times or more, it is believed.

Supplying power at a similar low rate to farmers for individual irrigation pumping is considered an ideal balancing load to use surplus power in summer time, resulting in reclamation of arid land as well as use of large amounts of power. Other balancing loads suggested are electric soil heating in greenhouses and cold frames in spring; electric drying of fruit and vegetables in fall, including refrigeration of fruit, vegetables and meat. Logging operations will use cheap electricity and will not interfere with the winter heat load. Making industrial alcohol from farm waste will consume power and furnish income to farmers. Finally, the group believes that when the power de-

velopment and water transportation have been achieved, that a tremendous development in the heavy electric furnace, electrolytic and chemical industries will begin.

UTILITIES TREAT COMMITTEE LIKE FOOTBALL

(Continued from page 149)

time to the work of the special committee as such special committee may desire; (5) that the chairmen of all present article committees be constituted advisors to the special committee with opportunity to review the revision before it is submitted to the electrical committee and with the duty of assisting the special committee in special relation to the individual articles; (6) that the revision submitted by the E. L. & P. group be studied in this connection and advantage be taken of any suggestions which may be derived from it as well as suggestions from all other available sources, such as the electrical codes of cities, states and foreign countries."

The special subcommittee was composed of the following: L. F. Adams, E. A. Brand, N. E. Cannady, C. S. Graham, W. E. Kern, R. J. Moran, L. A. Vincent, R. B. Ward and M. G. Lloyd, chairman.

The electrical committee is supposed to act upon engineering information but there has been a good deal of confusion as to the engineering value of bare neutral to the art of wiring. The Edison Electric Institute had the Underwriters Laboratories of Chicago make a report on bare neutral. This was before the electrical committee's March 19 meeting. This report, however, well labeled as a fact-finding report, includes statements not based on any disclosed facts. It was severely attacked in the March issue of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* by an engineer who substantially supported the fact that the report was biased and unscientific.

LIGHTING-MASTER BY ANY OTHER NAME

(Continued from page 151)

tion, construction and maintenance of all the standard lighting equipment used, most of which are designed for special effects, search lights, sun arcs, rotary arcs and navy arcs, including also machines designed and constructed by our members for lightning effects.

These may take one of several forms. If you are impressed by the picture of a storm-tossed ship at sea, the waves lashing the vessel, this may be a miniature ship, with the angry waves agitated by a machine designed, constructed, and operated by members of Local Union No. 40.

Bombs Electrically Exploded

Is it the battle scene, with shells exploding? Members of Local No. 40 are responsible for the explosives used. One picture recently used 39,000 bombs to depict an air raid on London. These bombs were transported, placed, wired and exploded by members of Local No.

40. A shot of London street at night, the all enveloping fog. Spread by members of Local Union No. 40.

Is it a beautiful shot of a tender love scene, with a background of mountain or desert? Had you ever noticed that after the scene starts, the background is slowly obliterated by a haze creeping across the landscape to direct your attention to the players in the foreground? Members of Local Union No. 40 are responsible.

And lightning—it may have been a machine, built and operated by our members, whereby an electrical arc circuit is established and broken at necessary intervals, or it may have been a machine introducing high explosive aluminum or magnesium powder through an arc, causing a flare which gives the illusion of lightning. These are built and operated by I. B. of E. W. men.

And the sound which emanates from the loud speakers placed behind the scene in the theater in synchronism with action on the screen. It was recorded by members of Local Union No. 40. The highly technical and intricate mechanical and electrical devices necessary for the reproduction with true fidelity are all operated by our members.

When the feminine star whispers "I love you" to the handsome young hero, it is transmitted to us through a microphone, advantageously placed by a member of Local Union No. 40, who operates a device called the boom. The pick up from the microphone is transmitted electrically to the mixer, or sound engineer, who through his dials adjusts the values to suit and thence to the recorder who sees to it that the electrical impulses transmitted to him are, through the complicated devices under his care, changed to fluctuating light rays, which are photographed and a permanent record made therefrom. These are all members of Local Union No. 40, together with the highly trained technicians who build and maintain this equipment. And too, it is necessary that when on distant locations, often at remote places, that the studio maintain constant contact with the unit in the field, you will find a member of Local Union No. 40 in charge of, and operating a short wave set, maintaining communication with headquarters.

Entire Industry Electrified

The motion picture business is indeed big business. A trip through the studios would convince anyone that, if there is an industry in existence today that is completely electrified more than any other, it is the motion picture industry.

It is difficult perhaps, to appreciate how extensively electrical phenomena have been applied throughout this industry. From the executive in touch with a thousand details through his dictograph, with the department heads and dictating letters through his dictaphone, to the watchman making the rounds of vital points of these vast lots, sending his hourly "all's well," thermo couples ever alert to protect the property against fire, to the spectacular and eerie effects

sometimes seen in a certain type of picture.

And have we mentioned wind effects? These are generally accomplished by enormous propellers similar to those on an airplane, operated by gasoline driven motors, maintained and operated by our members. Many of these are of foreign make, built and designed for airplanes and used because of their high power to weight ratio. They have been found advantageous in fighting forest fires, which are a constant menace in this southwestern portion of the country, due to the dense growth on our mountain sides and the prolonged dry spells.

Indeed the contribution of the motion picture industry has been a very real thing in time of disaster, such as earthquakes, conflagrations, or other disasters. At the time of the St. Francis Dam disaster, the members of Local No. 40 manned the portable generators that furnished the power, in order that the day and night search for victims could continue. The same is true at the time of the earthquake, when members of this union were called upon by the picture industry to man their unique and specialized equipment for humanity in its hour of need. No matter what the demand may be, you will find the motion picture industry and the members of this union, servicing that industry, ready to meet all needs. Ours is a real contribution in service to an industry that in turn is a very real part of the everyday life of world humanity.

Perhaps you would be interested in knowing the basis under which we service this vast industry.

Agreement With Industry Described

We have operated under a signed agreement with the major motion picture producers since 1926. Under this agreement, machinery is set up to provide a committee consisting of representatives from the various internationals, signatory to the agreement and the producers, with two secretaries, one of whom represents the internationals, the other the producers. These secretaries interpret the terms of our agreement and adjust complaints. The agreement also provides for occasional meetings with the members of both international and producers committees, to consider renewals and any of the major items which might arise during the term of the agreement.

In general, we work on a six-hour basis, with time and one-half for overtime. In the case of the journeyman, the scale provides for \$1.16% per hour; other scales are provided for each classification for men who are required to follow the production of a picture. These hours are necessarily not limited to any specific number per week. Sound men work on a 54-hour basis.

A meeting was recently held in New York between the producers and the international committees, at which time various matters were handled that have arisen since the inception of the last amendments and the adoption of the motion picture code.

Of particular interest to lighting foremen and assistants was a request submitted to change from the flat salary basis of payment to an hourly basis. A compromise was reached providing for limitation of hours, with time and one-half thereafter.

From time to time, various other international organizations not now signatory to the agreement have sought to come under its terms. At this conference, applications from the painters and the studio utility workers, or laborers, as they are more commonly known, were approved by the international presidents, but were not accepted by the producers, so that for the present they will not be part of the basic agreement under which we operate.

The I. A. T. S. E., which at one time was party to the basic agreement and withdrew, presented an application on behalf of the projectionists, property men, and laboratory workers.

Their application specifically stated that they had no desire to organize any men in the I. A. T. S. E., whose work might under any circumstances conflict with the jurisdiction of any international organization, now signatory to the agreement. This application had not been approved by the internationals, and when presented to the conference, was rejected by the producers before the internationals had an opportunity to be heard.

THE OLD SHOP WAS A GOOD SCHOOL

(Continued from page 153)

happened when I was initiated the lodge had a sort of open night, with beer and refreshments. The hall was noisy, and stinking, as it seemed, with the smoke of ages. Some speaker from the Central Labor Union was on the platform. Although the hall was not very large his voice bellowed with noise that banged about walls. His goddamning denunciations of weak and indifferent union men, the smells and the slopping beer trays and the general hubbub seemed all too strange to me.

It was at that period when I attended lectures and forums of one kind and another, and when I heard men like Charles Eliot, then president of Harvard, talk eloquently, as I then thought, of freedom and the rights of the individual. The atmosphere of the union halls seemed strangely different. I thought they should be talking the same language (I was still very young). But always, stamped in my memory, was the gift of the Saturday afternoon by that handful of machinists. I knew there was something, some deeper meaning to unionism that I had not yet fathomed.

About 1909 I began to tire of the trade and made an attempt to be a mechanical draughtsman. I soon found that I had to start all over and compete with boys from the technical schools. It did not seem worth the sacrifice and I returned to the trade. I had dropped the union that year and my conscience troubled me. In 1910 a movement started among the machinists to organize the city for a drive on

higher wages. I knew my place was in line and rejoined. Although I was the only union man in my shop, my conscience was healed. I was back in the union.

He Marries the Boss' Sister

Here again chance began its play. I worked in a small room with a boss my own age. He was about the most disagreeable man I ever worked for. I would go home at night talking to myself and vowing that the next day if he started something I would give him one corking good smack in the eye, no matter what he might give me in return. The sweet thrill of feeling my fist on his jaw would be worth any price. Shortly after I was shifted to another department and a job I had been seeking.

Chance again entered strangely. Our separation developed a surface friendliness. Again it was springtime. I was interested in flowers and he invited me to his home, where he had a number of bulbs and shrubs he could spare. Again chance. There I met his sister. I lingered through the afternoon and on to the night, and I was lost, or saved, or whatever the poets call it. Shortly after I married—the sister of the most disagreeable man I ever worked for. Life seems rather funny that way.

In 1913 I returned to the old shop. And in 1914 came the beginning of the World War. Business rapidly increased at the shop and we got busy organizing. And again entered chance. I had worked in every department and on every type of work in that factory, with one exception. This was the least desirable department and the hardest job in the shop. There was a constant turnover of the diemakers. They were in need of a man; I was still young enough for more experience and I wanted to see if I was game enough to ride the toughest job and I took it. I soon learned that I was going to get all the testing and experience I could stand. That department had about 200 eyelet presses and when they started a-going the noise was deafening. And until one became hardened to it a splitting headache soon developed and lingered throughout the day. I would get so groggy with the noise and strain, as soon as I had a fair quota of machines running I would go to the toilet and sit down with my head in my arms and there, like Job on his dung hill, I would curse my fate for ever being such a damn fool as to get caught on a blind alley job as that was.

Again chance tapped me on the shoulder. I worked alongside another member of the union. One day while we were eating lunch he suddenly popped the question, "What do you say if we get up a petition for the eight-hour day?" It was all right with me. The next day he came in with a number of sheets of paper. He signed the petition and I followed. It passed around through the shop and a few days later it came back to us. In some manner I found myself the head of a committee, with the petition in my hand, on the way to the main office. The outcome, briefly, was that the superintendent played that old gag of calling a shop meeting and played on the sympathies of the employees. We softened and made a bungling settlement. His trickiness and a general dissatisfaction with the settlement was the cause of a strike.

Again the brunt of the strike fell to the machinists. This time it was 60 machinists that had to fight the battle for 500 operators, who worked on with little sympathy or interest in the outcome. It was in February. On the first day of picketing a heavy sleety snowstorm raged and across the road was the open harbor, from which came sweeping blasts of icy winds. There was no protection for the strikers. Then followed day after day of dreary trudging back and forth, back and forth. Strike breakers were brought into work in guarded trucks and taken home at night, under protection. In the morning the machinery would start off and the machines seemed to clatter as noisily and as busy as ever. Toward the close of the month it seemed futile to keep on. But that was a time when it was darkest before the dawn in our affairs. The next week the strike was settled for the eight hours. Through later years of the war those 60 machinists kept that shop up to pitch in advancing wages and improving working conditions.

While working at that shop my first child was born. I had studied mechanics, history, social science and literature, but my knowledge of human biology still bordered on the folklore of the stork. It was all a startling experience to me. It was late when I went to work that morning. I can still recall how strange it seemed on approaching the shop and hear the clatter of the machines and to think that here I was a father and the old world was going on just the same!

He Becomes Union Secretary

Chance again beckoned. The panic of 1920-21 was on. The shop had run for a year on three days a week. It happened that our financial secretary was forced to drop the job in the middle of his term. I was then recording secretary. On the night of the election ten candidates were nominated and I was the tenth—and elected. Had I been working full time I would not have entered the contest, for it seemed to me to be a tougher job than that room full of banging presses.

The years that followed have proven it to be the type of work for which I was best fitted. It has brought me into closer contact with the labor movement. It has led me into studies that have steadily widened my interests in life and its deeper meaning. I have had my share of discouragements and have known pain that makes living a burden. But time has shown that it was the pain, the uncertainties and discouragements I received to hammer and mold me into shape. And now at the age of fifty-one, life has more interest and more purpose than at any time in the past.

They can tear down the old shop, but they can never wipe out the memories and the part it has played in molding my life.

NOTICE

V. A. Schoenberg, president of the Panama Canal Society of Chicago, an organization 15 years old, wants to make contact with workers formerly employed on the Panama Canal. A large get-together meeting is planned for an early date in Chicago. There will be good food, a revival of old memories, and good fellowship, it is announced. Former Panama Canal Zone workers are requested to get in touch with H. L. Stuntz, 340 West Harrison St., Chicago, Ill., so that he can give them the date and place of this gathering.

CITY'S EXPERIENCE WITH OUT-DOOR METER

(Continued from page 159)

practice has undoubtedly long been existent among the smaller users of electric current, yet the claims of the company are naturally exaggerated, and the instances of wholesale "diversion" are not of frequent occurrence nor can they be long continued.

It is asserted that an average of 50 cases of "diversion" of current are handled daily in the elaborate offices of the Adjustment Bureau, popularly called the detective office.

The company has seized on each and every instance where cheating to any degree can be fixed on a customer as accumulative evidence of the losses from this source, and is being used as an argument to force the installation of all meters on the outside of the building in a sealed "safety cabinet," which is the property of the company.

No stress is openly made of the fact that this outdoor meter installation and the revamped service is so designed as to render any tampering with the meter difficult if not impossible, that the feelings of the general public may not be affronted.

Not only this consideration of loss from "diversion" prompts this move, but further savings would result, since the meter readers have free accessibility to the cabinet and meter at any time, although the householder or owner of the premises is away at the time of the call. The meter may be checked at any interval, and it affords a ready means of interrupting the service in the case of delinquent bills. A screw driver in the hands of a novice can do the work as effectively as a lineman on a special trip to climb a pole and cut off the service drop at the line.

It can not be denied that meter readers lose much time knocking at doors and waiting the convenience of the householder for admittance, and from repeated calls in case of no response.

Fewer readers would be required to cover the districts, which incidentally would add more men to the growing list of the unemployed.

For the foregoing reasons the outdoor installation would result in a very appreciable saving, not alone in the reading of meters but still further in the accounting and billing departments.

Customer to Pay the Bill

Yet despite this greater efficiency and saving, the company has no intention to making these alterations at its own expense, but intends the customer to foot the bill.

The company is using these representations and all possible influence with the Illinois Commerce Commission and the state legislature to have rules formulated and laws passed making outdoor meter installations obligatory on all new electric service installations, and to bring about a compulsory remodeling of all existing installations.

In Chicago, a portion of the "diversion" installations and alterations in the service

is being done by the company, using non-union workmen, and instances can be cited where the work was done on Saturday afternoon, although the company's general offices and the construction departments are closed all that day, and in despite of the display of the Blue Eagle of NRA. Thin wall conduit with unapproved fittings are used to connect the so-called "protective box" with meter inclosed, to the existing service conduit, two men being employed on each job with a maximum time of two hours each allowed to complete the job, their rate of pay being set by agreement with the company. Where the property owner so elects the work is being given to fair contractors on about the same basis except that union labor is employed and the prevailing wage scale is paid. The property owner in either case is footing the entire bill as a condition of continued electric service.

The company is fairly well informed as to the demands of each customer for current, from the rooms and outlets listed and the electrical utilities with which the premises are equipped which are on file at the offices. During the boom period of business activity and steady employment, a generous if not lavish use of light and power has been the general rule, and thereby established a rough average demand for the customers' requirements. Lack of employment and business reverses have caused very many users of electric current to modify their scale of life in all directions and to curtail the use of electric current as one of the luxuries.

Should a customer's bills show a marked reduction from the precedent roughly established, suspicion of cheating may be entertained by the company through the metering and billing departments and the premises may be placed under surveillance by the company's own private detective service.

The city is divided into districts which are patrolled from nightfall until a late hour by a crew of three or four "investigators" in a so-called "prowl car." They have a list of suspects by street and house number on whom observations are made by passing the premises through street and alleys and by other means. These observations are made several times in an evening and at various times in a period. Reports are made as to the degree of illumination and of the operation of various noise-producing utilities such as radios, washers, cleaners and other motor-driven machines.

Should the reports of the investigators by comparison with the customers' meter readings for the period seem to confirm suspicion, a meter may be installed in series with the customer's meter located 200 or more feet distant from the premises, and a system of harassment is begun of which the customer may not be aware for some time.

Should the premises be equipped with a service made some years ago, many of which are still in use, having a hinged cover on a steel cabinet with fuse blocks and service switch, the wire connections of which are exposed, it is by its nature of a type which would render "diversion" comparatively easy. Such a service is of all types most open to suspicion, and meter readers are for personal reasons eagerly alert to report any circumstance which will direct attention to such a service, and it thereby becomes a focus for the activities of the snooping squad of investigators.

Unpleasant Odor Attached

These investigators are secure in their jobs only by their efficiency in detecting delinquencies, and naturally their reports are likely to be shaded a more or less de-

gree by their personal interests, and to produce results. We all know well the type of man who prostitutes his talents to this sort of work, who does not and can not adhere to the strict truth but will manufacture a tiny bit of conclusive evidence. A part of the "prowl car" squads methods is to prove by entrapment and by illegal entry of a premise, or any other means available that a customer is "diverting current."

Their activities are frequently just past the border line of legality but are so timed and phrased that the company is protected from a charge of "defamation of character" and resultant damage suits. An effort to gain entrance to examine the service and meter connections unobserved is made, both by the meter readers and the investigators.

Solicitors with electrical devices to demonstrate call on the suspect; a sale made is only incidental, the real object is that of general observation.

The "lineman's raid" is however the most effective form of entrapment which the "prowl squad" practices and some variety of it is usually the cause of the customer's downfall. The squad times the raid in the evening when a "lineman" seemingly in great haste will demand access to the service switch to make a test to the pole line because of some mysterious line trouble which makes this urgently necessary.

Should the request be demurred at or admittance denied the "lineman" will become quite argumentative and insistent. Will exhibit identification cards and call to your notice other men who can not go home to eat and rest after a hard day's work until the trouble is cleared up. Threat may be made of cutting your service at the pole line and terminating your service as a breach of contract on your part, a threat which is rarely carried out, however.

Hoodlums Capitalize Practice

Because of personal and private reasons making admittance not convenient or advisable any person who has no trouble with their own lights is quite within their rights to deny admission until a more convenient time, in daylight with protection at hand as an instance. Assuredly any person alone in a house is very unwise to admit any "lineman" to the premises of whose intentions they can not be entirely certain. Many persons in Chicago have been brutally beaten and robbed by hoodlums who gained admittance by posing as messengers and public service employees. A short time since a series of 80 house robberies were solved by the confession of a former meter reader, who as the "brains" of a group of hoodlums used the knowledge he had gained during his periodic calls to promising residences.

Having determined to admit the "lineman" it is most important to restrain any natural curiosity to examine the service equipment before letting him in. Do not pass near to nor touch the service cabinet, for be assured that one of the "helpers" is stationed with an ear pressed against the service conduit on the outside of the building, through which the lightest touch is telephoned to his eager listening ear. Any sound so transmitted to him is an indication that some change has been made in the circuits or a jumper wire removed and their subsequent actions are prompted by that, and to them justified, even though everything connected with the service is as it should be. It does not signify that your action may be entirely innocent; this is a situation where it is necessary to avoid any suggestion of preliminary adjustment or removal of anything.

On admission the lineman and the rest of the squad will crowd inside to occupy

the space adjacent to the service cabinet, and against their subsequent actions the customer will find himself shouldered aside, and quite helpless. The linemen work fast and rudely; their pose as linemen is suddenly dropped and they show themselves in their true colors as "detectives." You learn too late that the pole line trouble was an elaborate deception made to gain admittance.

Direct charges of "stealing current" will be made, and your answers and protests will be noted, and quite likely distorted search will be made for "jumper wires" and anything found will be appropriated and taken away. The meter will be removed and taken away, the service being closed without a meter, affording temporary service. Hastily leaving, the whole raid being made in a very few minutes, the owner is left with a card having the location of the "adjustment bureau" with the admonition that the service will permanently be discontinued after a set time unless satisfactory arrangements are made with that bureau.

Imagine the astonishment and rage of the customer who is left to nurse his chagrin as best he may.

Making your call at the "adjustment bureau" your name and address will be taken and you will be required to wait until an adjuster is at leisure, and incidentally the data on your case has been located. Within the privacy of a small office, one of several, the adjuster consults the reports of the investigators, the contents not being divulged to you. He also has a tabulated schedule of the monthly current bills for some years previous. These bills are not listed in the familiar dollars and cents but in kilowatt hours which to the great majority of persons is as confusing and unintelligible as it would be in Choctaw. No such preparation has been made by the accused, and the chances are that his paid bills have not been saved or that the amounts have been listed. He is thereby handicapped from the start.

Customer Viewed as Guilty

The accused is asked if tampering with the meter has been done and if so by whom. If tampering is admitted, the adjuster will perform a few rapid calculations, which you are unable to follow, and name a sum of money to be paid as compensation. If tampering is denied, statements will be made apparently quoted from the reports and you will be told that a pole line meter connected in series with your meter was always greatly in excess of your meter reading. This statement may be true, but in very few instances is it actually done, yet the argument is used regardless of that. The whole report of the investigators is not shown or read to you, being regarded as confidential and private information. Various statements will be made in an effort to entrap you in damaging admissions.

In any event you are caught in a situation from which there is no redress except a resort to the civil courts asking for compensation for defamation of character, and restoration of electric service. In such a suit the company has every advantage in presenting evidence against you, and have safeguarded themselves against a charge of defamation. It is the policy of the company to make no further move in minor cases beyond stopping service, thereby forcing action by the accused or dispensing with electric service. The majority of persons so entrapped, whether guilty of diversion or not, will, after a period of thought and a season with candles and kerosene lamps, elect to pay the compensation charges rather than endure the publicity and delay of court action and the resultant inconvenience and

expense. In the person of the company's adjuster the accused finds himself before a judge and prosecutor combined from whose decision there seems to be only one appeal. Any argument or explanation that is made curiously enough seems to increase the certainty of guilt rather than to abate it. The pleas of reduction in all the costs of living because of business reverses or lack of employment, absence from home troublesome to prove, a change from daylight to night work, or evening visits to other homes, all go for naught, and merely supply the motive for cheating.

The hardest concession to make is to agree to the installation of an outdoor meter which is exacted as the final condition under which service will be resumed. This seems a harsh condition and a matter of importance, since at this time of comparatively few such installations, it becomes a noticeable blot on the building, which is immediately recognized for what it is and what it stands for by every backdoor caller. It is a cloud on the property and depreciates its market value and tends to impair the credit standing of the owner of the premises.

The compensation charges demanded may well cause the customer to gasp with astonishment and dismay. In fixing the amount of compensation the adjuster claims the right under a ruling of the Illinois Commerce Commission, to go back as far as 26 months on a customer's account to select a date for estimation of the time during which the alleged diversion has been practiced. He settles on a period where he considers the bills rendered are an average for the customer's establishment. This is, of course, more than two years previous, and at a time of comparative affluence to the present day. The adjuster assumes that a house of so many rooms with given outlets and known electrical appliances will require not less than a rough minimum for kilowatt hours for occupancy as a residence, and he seeks a sequence of bills that establishes that assumption.

On this basis he makes a total for the 26 months, the customer's paid bills are subtracted from it and the remainder becomes the "compensation demand" at the highest rate of 8 cents per kilowatt hour. In addition to this amount \$25 is demanded, which is claimed to be allowed by the Illinois Commerce Commission under rulings which govern such cases, and which is apportioned as follows:

Office supplies and expense.....	\$4.00
Billing customer's account.....	1.00
Collection department.....	1.25
Adjuster's time (one-half hour).....	.50
Trips of investigators in a car.....	6.75
Meter test.....	1.00
Service charge (for outdoor meter)....	10.00
New application for service.....	.50
	\$25.00

This final item seems like unto the "last straw which broke the camel's back," for it is a thinly disguised agreement to permit the installation of an outdoor meter in a safety cabinet, and must be signed by the owner of the premises.

Truly the way of the transgressor is hard, and in such a case there is no degree of culpability, from the unfortunate innocent to the deeply involved; of the former it must be said that they are most likely few and far between.

However, they who are so penalized at this time may take some comfort in the belief that in the near future a general remodeling of all services will make their own less conspicuous and who knows, such queer

kinks are in human nature but that then they might plume themselves a bit to boast as pioneers; "Fine, isn't it; no worry or bother, and mine was one of the very first."

THAT FALLING, FALLING STANDARD OF LIVING

(Continued from page 144)

Montgomery Schuyler. The survey was entitled a "National Survey of Potential Product Capacity" and was reported in the December, 1934, *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*. We are reprinting certain sections of this survey.

"Food was ample in quantity in 1929—but even so, unequitable distribution resulted in the inadequate feeding of 16,000,000, or 59 per cent of the total number of families. Consumption of starches and sugars was much too high, while that of fruits, vegetables and meats was much too low. But the survey found that food processing facilities were entirely adequate to care for the recommended consumption commensurate with a decent standard of living.

"Without straining capacity, nearly twice as much clothing—a fitting outfit—could have been dealt out in 1929. In that year, 57,000,000 men and boys purchased 29,000,000 suits (roughly but half a suit per capita), 9,000,000 coats, 173,000,000 shirts, etc.—but they could have had 79,000,000 suits, 21,000,000 coats, and 396,000,000 shirts. Likewise some 57,000,000 women and girls purchased 206,000,000 dresses and frocks, some 614,000,000 pairs of hose (excluding girls'), and 259,000,000 pieces of underwear. But they could have had 485,000,000 dresses and frocks, 1,069,000,000 pairs of hose, and 510,000,000 pieces of underwear.

"Planned Budget Described

"Wholly without strain on the capacity productions just named, the National Survey budget, drafted to meet a suitable standard of living, would allot 67,000,000 suits and 363,000,000 shirts to the men and boys of the country; and 275,000,000 dresses, 681,000,000 pairs of hose, and 427,000,000 pieces of underwear to the women and girls. As for men's and boys' coats, the budget calls for 28,000,000 against a computed capacity of but 27,000,000—but the minor discrepancy of a million coats would be a comparatively unimportant production 'wrinkle.' It could easily be ironed out.

"As for housing, 60 per cent of our people are shown to be financially unable to live in proper homes. Only some \$2,262,000,000 were spent for home building in 1929. The average number of dwelling units built each year from 1929-1930 was 434,964, indicating an utterly unsatisfactory replacement rate of 1.5 per cent. To meet this lack, the budget calls for 1,550,000 new homes each year, a program which would offer no difficulty since there are ample construction supplies available.

"The survey likewise showed that our transportation facilities are capable of caring for any prospective passenger traffic; and with a few replacements and

renovating of equipment, a substantial increase in freight carriage could be effected. In addition, the budget shows that a 23 per cent annual increase in automobiles over 1929 production would be feasible—and more, if additional roads were provided and more oil 'cracked' for gasoline.

"Tobacco, writing materials, toilet accessories, perfumes—all these could be provided in greater quantities to meet the real needs of the people. And it is a safe assumption, according to the study, that the range of various personal services (as distinct from the production of goods) could readily be expanded through enlistment of additional personnel.

"Facilities for health—medical, dental, hospitalization, etc.—were found to be poorly distributed. True health services have been far beyond the average purse. The 1929 health bill was found to be but \$26 per capita, whereas even with present facilities it could have been \$42. Of course, the 1929 figure does not tell the real story—the story of the many who had less than \$26 or even none at all.

"In education, the 1929 total cost was only slightly more than \$3,500,000,000 as compared with the \$11,500,000,000 which the survey shows to be desirable. No obstacle would be offered in materials and services, since teachers, buildings, and supplies are amply available.

"With a substantial theatre seating capacity, numerous athletic fields, and wide productive facilities for manufacturing radios, sporting goods, and the various other elements of amusement endeavor, the present study finds our recreation 'plant' ready to meet the prophesied public demands upon it. Granted, the range of recreation is an indefinite quantity. The survey's budget allots some \$12,000,000,000—double the 1929 estimate—to this field, but even this indicates an underestimation in the light of possibilities."

BUSY MARCH MEETING OF COUNCIL

(Continued from page 158)

A communication from Local Union No. 1, of St. Louis, Mo., was presented, with resolution attached. It was read, considered and a motion made and seconded that the communication be received and the request non-concurred in. Motion carried.

The International Secretary turned over the ballots and his report on the results of the referendum recently submitted on petition of local unions, and the executive council canvassed the vote and found the following:

PROPOSITION NO. 1—For postponement of the 1935 convention to the year 1937:

In favor ---- 29,366
Opposed ---- 7,604

PROPOSITION NO. 2—For transfer of all moneys in the convention fund for the 1935 convention, to the general fund:

In favor ---- 28,515
Opposed ---- 7,974

It was regularly moved and seconded that the International Officers stand instructed to comply with the mandates of the referendum on the above propositions, and to publish a tabulation of the vote in the next issue of the JOURNAL. Motion carried.

The audit committee reported that it had gone over Auditor W. B. Whitlock's certified audit of the funds of the Brotherhood for the period July 1, 1934, to December 31, 1934, and found the report correct. Moved and seconded that the report be received and filed, as a part of the records. Motion carried.

The International Officers discussed with the council the various problems affecting the organization, also the general trend of the labor movement and our inability to organize the shop workers coming under our jurisdiction, as well as some of the other allied branches of our craft, on account of their low earning opportunity, making it impossible for them to meet the taxation provided for in our constitution, which is necessary to cover our pension and insurance benefits.

There was a general discussion as to the required amendments to the constitution to take care of the existing situation. It was decided that the constitution should be amended to provide for a revision of the present Class "B" charters to a non-beneficial class, so that those employed in the above classifications, and desirous of affiliation with our organization, might be able to affiliate and still meet their financial obligations.

It was moved and seconded that the International Officers stand instructed to draft amendments to cover these groups and to submit them to the members for referendum vote. Motion carried.

After a general review of the actions of the various council members since the last regular meeting of the council, it was moved and seconded that all actions presented be approved. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

LABOR'S INFLUENCE SEEN IN AMERICAN ART

(Continued from page 146)

An unusually sympathetic portrait of President Roosevelt by Ellen Emmet Rand attracted wide attention in this show.

The entire exhibit shows a vigor and a reality close to life. We believe that American working men would spend a pleasant hour at this exhibit. We believe that such canvases as Bloch's "The Striker" carry labor's story forcibly to thousands of persons who otherwise would miss it altogether.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled. **\$2.50**

RAILROAD WORKER CLEARLY DRAWS ISSUES

(Continued from page 147)

Income classes of 1929					
Amount earned per year			Pct. saved	Pct. taxes	Pct. for rent & commodities
8.	50,000 & under	100,000	31	13	56
9.	100,000 & under	150,000	35	15	50
10.	150,000 & under	300,000	44	16	40
11.	300,000 & under	500,000	67	17	16
12.	500,000 & under	1,000,000	71	17	12
13.	1,000,000 & over		77	17	6

Here we find that the average wage earner, earning less than \$2,000 per year, spends approximately 93½ per cent of his income buying the necessary commodities of life, such as food, clothing and for shelter, saving but 4 per cent of his earnings and contributing approximately 3½ per cent toward the maintenance of government, whereas those within the higher income brackets earning from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 per year, spend less than 9 per cent of their entire income on necessities, contributing less than 17 per cent toward the maintenance of government and actually save 73½ per cent of their entire income, thus constantly accumulating vast amounts of unproductive capital, with a corresponding tendency to withdraw from circulation the moneys so vitally essential to the free flow of American commerce.

How then are these industrial leaders going to accelerate the pace of American consumption of commodities which alone can produce the employment of additional labor, which in turn would create the need for the transportation of freight, the manufacturing of clothing, shoes and food-stuffs? The building of homes with a corresponding demand for the materials used in their construction? This demand can only be created by increasing the wages of those who can consume these articles of production, the average American wage earner. Labor with an income of less than \$2,000 per year. Labor that today is living a "hand to mouth existence," deprived of all the luxuries that labor produces, and labor regulated into the "bread lines" of the nation by the same capitalistic gluttony that is today spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in false and misleading propaganda to create a favorable reaction in the minds of the general public, for a further reduction of wages.

These facts certainly prove that labor cannot, and must not, depend upon the initiative or benevolence of its employers to insure the high wages and salaries that are so essential to the American standard of living, nor can American labor continue to preserve this stupid attitude of passive resistance, calmly accepting as inevitable this gradual disintegrating of labor's morale, which eventually must lead to a complete suppression of the majority by an organized minority of industrial leaders.

Bonds Between Workers Great

Labor must organize; even Abraham Lincoln, while President of the United States, recognized this necessity when he said: "The international bond of the workingman was

the most sacred thing in human society next to family ties." Labor must organize if it is to preserve for itself "a place in the sun" and to create for itself a means of equitable representation and a more substantial share of our national wealth.

There are no need for Communistic uprisings, economic boycotts and industrial strikes. American labor controls the greatest economic club that was ever wielded by the laboring classes of any nation, the club of political chastisement, the power to remove from office the congressional and senatorial representatives who fail to accomplish that for which they were elected. The American politician recognizes no party and no alliances and his gods are but dollars and votes, therefore labor's greatest weapon is within the power of the organized vote. The intelligent selection and rejection of political candidates is by their record of past accomplishments, therefore it behooves American labor to warn these worthy gentlemen that their future election will depend upon their enactment of social, economic and labor legislation. We must make it mandatory upon them to enforce the maintenance of prevailing wages, the right of labor to "organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing." Section 7(a) of the NIRA must be maintained and strengthened, and every local union throughout the United States must take an active interest in the labor legislation of this administration. We must compel our congressional and senatorial representatives to enact the proposed legislation that is advocated by the American Federation of Labor and the 21 standard labor organizations, by either singly or in groups, writing, wiring or by special delivery air mail, notify these representatives that we desire them to vote favorably on this legislation.

Capital has organized to reduce wages—labor must organize to maintain wages.

Capital controls the American dollar—labor controls the American vote.

Mail your special delivery air mail letter, or telegraph the representatives from your state now informing them that you demand that they vote favorably on the legislation proposed and advocated by the American Federation of Labor and the 21 standard labor organizations.

DETAILED RESULTS OF REFERENDUM

(Continued from page 176)

L. U. No.	PROPOSITION 1 Favor	PROPOSITION 1 Opposed	PROPOSITION 2 Favor	PROPOSITION 2 Opposed
600	5	---	5	---
601	26	---	26	---
602	13	---	13	---
604	21	---	19	2
611	14	---	14	---
613	123	---	123	---
617	12	---	12	---
622	7	---	7	---
629	39	---	39	---
630	15	---	15	---
631	12	1	11	2
632	16	---	16	---
633	8	---	8	---
636	40	---	40	---
642	17	---	17	---
644	11	3	13	1
647	12	---	12	---
648	38	1	38	1
649	11	5	11	4
653	6	---	6	---
656	18	3	---	21
657	8	---	8	---
660	20	---	20	---
661	7	---	7	---
663	41	---	41	---
664	67	---	67	---
665	17	---	17	---
666	83	---	83	---
674	18	---	18	---
677	41	14	42	14
678	23	---	23	---
683	30	4	30	4
684	22	---	---	22
687	6	---	6	---
691	9	---	9	---

L. U. No.	PROPOSITION 1 Favor	PROPOSITION 1 Opposed	PROPOSITION 2 Favor	PROPOSITION 2 Opposed
697	37	---	37	---
701	19	---	19	---
702	27	---	25	1
707	14	1	14	1
710	13	---	13	---
711	94	---	94	---
713	465	---	465	---
716	189	---	189	---
717	63	---	63	---
718	20	---	20	---
723	---	42	---	---
724	48	---	48	---
725	19	---	19	---
727	5	---	5	---
731	10	1	10	---
732	---	48	---	48
734	175	---	175	---
735	10	---	10	---
736	18	---	18	---
743	---	19	---	19
748	12	1	12	1
758	82	---	82	---
760	186	---	186	---
763	23	2	22	3
773	17	---	17	---
779	14	---	14	---
782	11	---	11	---
794	155	---	155	---
798	17	---	17	---
801	81	---	81	---
802	10	---	10	---
807	25	---	25	---
809	5	---	5	---
817	336	---	336	---
835	10	---	10	---
838	23	---	23	---
842	6	---	6	---
844	14	---	3	10
854	28	---	28	---
855	44	---	44	---
863	10	---	10	---
864	52	---	52	---
869	21	---	21	---
870	8	---	7	1
881	44	---	44	---



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Ballot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
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Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
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Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 11 TO MARCH 10, 1935

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	83730 85000	50	620311 620390	127	857538 857543	238	924420 924432	354	236091 236100
1	14426 14427	51	556857 556708	130	145573 145574	240	558795 558809	354	520801 520816
1	61615 61617	52	412837 413250	130	521810 521972	241	386390 386401	357	53654 53657
1	133074 133078	52	413771 413782	130	564658 564750	243	139179 139186	360	248938 248948
1	606012 606750	52	415249 415500	130	593251 593317	245	401801 402000	360	564904 564974
1	678751 679279	52	584251 584422	131	39060 39064	245	552001 552110	363	417027 417054
1	963884 963896	52	585751 585819	131	234396 234423	246	967624 967645	369	486784 486900
3	A-J, 7686-7796	53	463951 464006	133	88817 88817	247	318517 318535	369	662251 662270
3	A-J, 8390-8400	54	193904 193951	133	304027 304055	252	772290 772317	370	939725 939730
3	A-J, 8418-8587	55	202066 202069	134	152381 152770	253	897232 897251	371	897731 897737
3	A-J, 8701-9000	55	484867 484881	134	237460 237480	254	905173 905177	372	483415 483448
3	A-H, 1197-1200	56	66362 66363	134	238004 238150	255	56824 56827	373	656012 656017
3	A-H, 1397-1400	56	904171 904171	135	962559 962581	256	905011 905024	377	29643 29647
3	A-H, 1430-1474	57	318346 318369	136	212653 212653	257	193673 193675	377	132147 132193
3	A-H, 1601-1643	58	151483 151500	136	378020 378076	257	501611 501623	379	489036 489063
3	A-H, 1801-1820	59	128548 128555	136	429876 429926	259	168932 168948	380	643767 643789
3	B-J, 1088-1094	59	576226 576310	137	244519 244532	259	223896 223941	382	545283 545324
3	B-H, 85	60	445291 445355	138	298937 298973	260	651449 651458	384	28440 28450
3	C-J, 354-390	64	491775 491870	139	146685 146737	263	235683 235704	390	283871 283889
3	O-A, 7267-7346	64	590281 590309	150	954281 954300	265	263696 263713	394	974436 974448
3	O-A, 7536-7600	65	678031 678205	151	566664 566897	267	61178 61183	400	244887 244922
3	O-A, 7667-7800	66	178657 178658	152	779876 779895	268	417668 417683	401	637513 637535
3	O-A, 7821-7826	66	321896 321422	153	148238 148259	269	589531 589571	403	626616 626623
3	O-A, 8201-8275	66	437073 437250	155	300036 300040	270	86362 86370	405	501912 501939
3	X-G, 48082-48200	66	650251 650440	156	520201 520213	271	224575 224575	406	680765 680784
3	X-G, 48405-49000	67	937465 937491	156	950392 950400	271	292159 292183	407	618525 618529
3	X-G, 49201-49695	68	59431 59434	158	441051 441069	275	963191 963212	408	149302 149303
5	411496 411603	68	436743 436770	159	603859 603908	276	482818 482849	408	526661 526715
5	428691 428755	68	440800 440850	161	903507 903522	277	294306 294322	409	172286 172324
6	141921 141940	70	229057 229068	163	965902 965943	278	24717 24729	411	230859 230920
6	532346 532600	72	958605 958607	164	406731 406790	280	957942 957951	413	208467 208500
7	14738 14738	73	456564 456594	164	408751 408760	281	683258 683281	413	437604 437641
7	592501 592569	76	565681 565751	164	410643 411000	284	198142 198142	413	645001 645008
7	387619 387750	77	183026 183076	166	213491 213528	284	971763 971782	415	936529 936540
8	19215 19215	77	545049 545250	166	974900 974947	285	497103 497117	416	963512 963533
8	83243 83250	77	680251 680406	169	631738 631743	288	52518 52518	417	147953 147953
8	376900 376999	79	424146 424229	173	651864 651877	288	612829 612853	417	315319 315344
8	594751 594781	80	965577 965598	174	629004 629010	291	342160 342174	424	944568 944580
9	270867 270870	81	486914 486958	175	38931 38942	292	144089 144094	425	262133 262136
9	618917 619001	82	396475 396541	175	967062 967103	292	444451 444580	427	256148 256152
9	143631 143653	83	64938 64942	176	25460 25460	293	309112 309121	427	525759 525764
9	458014 458238	83	612585 612750	176	13513 13546	296	653281 653290	428	938964 938978
10	246626 246648	83	696751 696812	177	86921 86968	302	25898 25903	429	18961 18966
12	183151 183161	84	241889 242002	177	292975 293008	302	290463 290490	429	191921 191928
14	37375 37386	84	261473 261519	178	19171 19181	303	528446 528450	429	231517 231555
16	217255 217263	84	307372 307376	180	48717 48720	304	249223 249224	430	499560 499581
16	559839 559907	86	405801 405900	180	560273 560404	304	530521 530575	431	39335 39336
18	133325 133340	86	407733 407910	183	250864 250884	305	238397 238423	431	193405 193425
18	255989 256007	86	497401 497430	184	444556 444561	306	28248 28250	434	945434 945440
18	613638 613995	87	886038 886042	185	197310 197310	306	347531 347613	435	403571 403600
21	254172 254182	88	475483 475500	185	326105 326163	307	248422 248428	438	245597 245597
21	262651 262653	91	237544 237555	186	201757 201757	308	211375 211380	438	379262 379306
26	588782 588864	93	935200 935206	186	957785 957796	308	249090 249117	440	914017 914021
26	168460 168490	94	940315 940320	190	519601 519623	309	463395 463408	441	47110 47111
26	425905 426000	95	235072 235089	190	951297 951300	309	522321 522496	441	939522 939533
26	658501 658670	96	29839 29872	193	417901 418415	311	25787 25791	442	39999 40009
27	185418 185434	96	309754 309834	193	526764 526938	311	50134 50138	443	893246 893253
28	9247 9540	99	126774 126779	193	570475 570598	311	400788 400921	444	340616 340637
28	129167 129170	99	397470 397500	194	183250 183280	312	973075 973128	445	240975 240986
28	403951 404382	99	400305 400543	194	563000 563072	313	248172 248193	446	952945 952968
28	427653 427665	99	551251 551466	195	557776 557885	317	17571 17603	449	910735 910751
30	493801 493805	100	26789 26789	197	584235 584249	318	969763 969787	452	906705 906709
30	645897 645900	100	283026 283043	200	208731 208810	319	952288 952294	453	251873 251894
31	184501 184510	101	284622 284629	203	501306 501308	321	913337 913355	458	481911 481930
31	633090 633192	103	30129 30139	204	237540 237543	322	958877 958880	459	234036 234041
32	627501 627509	103	126696 126700	205	525850 525869	323	2786 2789	459	428336 428550
33	63286 63294	103	267741 268500	208	199735 199756	323	400141 400187	461	864608 864637
34	339635 339710	103	346268 346470	208	384539 384557	324	957551 957591	466	62183 62195
34	436277 437310	103	554251 554291	209	486353 486376	325	426958 427010	467	480368 480377
35	310117 310118	104	538128 538320	210	68713 68714	326	232494 232494	468	666442 666445
35	419514 419565	105	488102 488116	210	370376 370446	326	417856 418123	470	250209 250216
36	21962 21963	106	202769 202769	211	308161 308200	328	130970 131000	471	244053 244053
36	44131 44131	106	230638 230668	211	429401 429430	329	177344 177353	474	5763 (original) 5763
36	486101 486123	106	265069 265069	212	18230 18394	329	518101 518139	474	247652 247734
37	375895 375914	107	182726 182730	212	202731 203071	333	243758 243758	475	247091 247092
39	16355 16372	107	226593 226622	213	46861 46895	333	426351 426443	475	941551 941568
39	251457 251462	107	238829 238878	213	47715 47753	335	87808 87813	477	946988 946998
39	403181 403353	108	85391 85392	213	279637 279990	336	636677 636682	480	248714 248727
40	158773 158836	108	382833 382864	214	45120 45120	339	84307 84310	481	34368 34385
40	523898 524400	109	522301 522302	214	467376 467384	339	47996 48000	481	575541 575555
40	599821 600000	109	893088 893100	214	537498 537582	339	586501 586542	482	498911 498918
40	600018 600750	110	138957 138969	214	942452 942462	340	348538 348604	483	23720 23726
40	689251 689531	110	682604 682723	215	247886 247912	341	284018 284029	483	23803 23804
40	690001 690076	111	915241 915250	222	108909 108916	342	644584 644587	483	609764 609851
40	527401 528245	113	27990 27991	224	78933 78933	343	949686 949695	488	31361 31370
41	72691 72691	113	955353 955382	224	299676 299743	344	652101 652114	488	549041 549087
41	408434 408750	114	235237 235241	225	654239 654246	345	888139 888145	493	896514 896521
41	492212 492386	115	86957 86962	226	521701 521722	347	529907 529980	494	182071 182140
41	546751 546843	116	184541 184600	226	952199 952200	348	123042 123042	494	573451 573750
42	973538 973548	117	238670 238688	228	78651 78651	348	274590 274689	494	608251 609000
43	386121 386212	120	319221 319228	228	489316 489347	349	77234 77235	497	204557 204567
44	970230 970236	121	243486 243552	229	973242				

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
506	902760	634	254280	730	490801	914	378839	41	492286
507	668279	634	958593	731	484011	915	76008	43	386122-123, 129.
508	421557	636	306365	732	244266	918	230264	46	567493, 519, 561.
509	669342	640	33441	734	420547	919	923151	48	180057, 478813-817.
510	35294	640	621064	735	663455	937	84048	52	413084.
514	762391	643	961668	736	967296	937	672464	54	678101, 168, 178.
515	631854	644	482476	748	227267	949	941379	56	231422.
517	519011	646	47658	748	241666	953	912821	66	437073-075, 077-078.
520	959863	647	972013	751	162360	956	83905	68	080, 117, 208, 298.
521	245836	648	14435	751	499820	958	242716	77	183063, 680270.
526	945749	648	268707	757	946133	963	313619	83	612552, 616, 708.
527	27315	648	420441	758	270234	970	233513	84	261473.
527	955072	649	328976	758	517801	970	253657	104	538158, 238.
528	574741	650	253890	760	542519	972	492001	107	238870.
530	485719	653	16205	762	968228	972	665299	130	145537-539, 541.
533	963502	653	253624	763	959330	978	74668	150	954287.
536	905504	656	964966	770	379896	981	914608	164	410759, 903.
537	220351	657	962188	772	702483	985	200931	177	86940.
537	251446	658	39572	773	901761	986	65262	183	250867.
539	497418	660	8495	774	242229	986	197728	225	654242.
540	900545	660	924797	775	160801	987	237975	228	489327.
544	41441	661	240408	775	484501	1002	528937	233	375663.
544	547581	663	159369	779	169201	1024	82568	245	401814, 827, 401990.
545	952751	663	406326	779	249324	1024	548384	246	967638.
548	621207	663	481314	779	263552	1025	649644	259	223941.
549	550549	664	970061	782	930107	1029	906173	309	522345.
551	66530	666	65265	784	468178	1032	932855	321	913331.
552	95823	666	439667	787	964281	1036	236816	349	77235.
553	226885	666	260922	788	249601	1036	236833	377	132149.
554	898348	666	582001	788	263861	1037	404491	394	974445.
555	561050	668	481561	792	919455	1047	698198	405	501915.
556	480957	669	241962	794	39749	1054	234671	441	47110, 939532.
557	942779	670	176186	794	175643	1072	859008	480	248714.
558	246155	671	237776	794	632309	1086	21582	499	255298.
558	258342	671	923674	798	595547	1091	164701	509	669349.
559	86050	672	929756	802	327067	1091	941978	577	748256.
561	634584	673	663451	807	236325	1095	532323	583	468049, 051, 499211.
562	920610	676	83319	809	485431	1101	940682	584	323981, 988.
565	225122	677	20157	810	275551	1108	81873	585	636793.
567	541671	677	875028	810	491401	1118	965172	610	487201.
570	496517	678	227532	813	930444	1135	973887	611	27350.
571	950442	678	241971	817	127918	1144	81575	640	621096.
573	903765	679	955541	817	582783	1147	252881	648	420470, 478.
575	887908	680	957078	819	892445	1147	688501	658	39576-39577.
577	484245	681	641977	820	144808	1154	4680	673	663464.
580	271083	683	16684	824	237681	1154	963765	683	16676, 16681.
580	961916	683	243753	835	225979	1156	92268	684	500119.
582	254745	684	500109	836	229540	1156	416499	697	524612, 619, 647.
583	468032	685	633769	838	894099	1156	416562	698	524612, 619, 647.
583	499207	686	429047	840	971450			698	524612, 619, 647.
584	233991	691	908339	842	625057			707	970620.
584	323976	693	896976	844	234097			712	583553, 560.
584	647251	694	134145	844	265667			718	161451.
585	246577	695	241402	846	276151			724	972566.
585	618286	697	524584	846	492301			730	443701.
585	636751	697	604615	848	228865			738	249602-603, 605.
588	384284	698	233193	848	242576			746	276160.
589	369591	698	244965	850	746410			746	276160.
590	950897	701	159540	851	931042			746	276160.
591	953631	702	33965	854	722117			746	276160.
595	45982	702	601284	856	161703			746	276160.
595	158637	704	160016	856	468929			746	276160.
595	598226	707	970611	856	498354			746	276160.
597	213156	708	163201	857	620652			746	276160.
597	895973	708	500701	858	487841			746	276160.
599	498038	710	652781	862	246964			746	276160.
600	1235	711	5244	863	480644			746	276160.
600	930656	711	343342	865	10284			746	276160.
602	20868	712	368999	865	402230			746	276160.
602	934780	712	583501	869	441512			746	276160.
604	260961	713	181443	870	422345			746	276160.
604	971201	713	182251	873	909535			746	276160.
607	229866	713	515200	878	488401			746	276160.
610	264451	713	574221	881	249940			746	276160.
610	487201	713	690751	881	264154			746	276160.
611	27395	714	657499	883	969063			746	276160.
611	195161	716	289843	885	254577			746	276160.
613	44041	716	601551	886	192778			746	276160.
613	237291	717	9866	886	442735			746	276160.
613	581341	717	223166	890	239244			746	276160.
613	661501	718	161447	890	266005			746	276160.
614	732182	719	232076	892	959496			746	276160.
615	239789	719	553584	900	889051			746	276160.
619	482150	722	550037	901	263399			746	276160.
621	921408	723	221470	901	968856			746	276160.
623	869155	723	636007	902	498677			746	276160.
629	256727	724	212988	903	274652			746	276160.
630	948175	724	496651	903	490206			746	276160.
631	7819	724	666751	908	162921			746	276160.
631	245221	724	972535	908	500417			746	276160.
632	925441	728	901088	912	6197			746	276160.
633	240089	730	274951	912	398916			746	276160.
633	269857	730	443701	912	594001			746	276160.

HOUSING FAIR HELD BY GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 148)

as the maximum for a third of the families in the United States."

The housing division of the Public Works Administration was established in July, 1933, in accordance with provisions of the Public Act No. 67, Seventy-third Congress, approved June 16, 1933 (National Industrial Recovery Act). The

Housing Corporation was formed under the laws of Delaware, October 28, 1933, by authority of Executive Order No. and an amended certificate of incorporation filed under the laws of Delaware, November 21, 1933. It was established 6470, dated November 29, 1933.

Officers of the Housing Corporation are: Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, president; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, vice president; Horatio B. Hackett, vice president and

general manager; Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture, treasurer; Lloyd Landau, secretary.

Officers of the housing division are: Horatio B. Hackett, director; A. R. Clas, assistant director; F. J. C. Dresser and Dwight L. Hoopingarner, associate directors, advisory; O. G. Brain, administrative officer.

There exists no cure for a heart wounded with the sword of separation.—Hitopadesa.

MISSING

I. O.—81334.
46—29321-29324.
50—620360.
91—237548-550.
133—88816.
186—201755-756.
284—198140-141.
610—487211.
660—8491-8494.
672—929752-755.
698—224962-964.
718—161450.
779—249347-350.
788—249602-603, 605.
846—276160.
996—65266.
997—237964-974.

VOID

1—606725.
3—A-J, 7686, 8425,
8579, 8876, 8901.
3—O-A, 7267, 7271-
7272, 7276, 7310,
7545, 7698-7699,
7729, 8213, 8252-
8253, 8263.
3—X-G, 48521, 48584,
48841, 49221, 49448,
49547.
8—376947.
16—559835.
17—597339, 901.
18—133337, 339, 256002.
28—404007, 164, 270-
271, 274, 283, 321,
324-325, 328, 330.
33—63293.
34—39964.
40—523920, 524171,
527425, 527990,
528215, 599922.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED

239—678603-604.
317—72330.
347—38615-38620
551—66525.
684—500104-105.
686—429036.
748—241663.

BLANK

46—567710.
164—408757-760.
211—308197-200.
854—722131-138.

[original]

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

And he doesn't believe what he hears over the radio, either.

Extracts From Newspaper Ads and Thoughts I Extract From Them

Must be seen to be appreciated. (Stung again.)
Easy installments. (Easy? Hoot, mon!)
Usually sold for. (Before the mark-up.)
Lawns re-sodded, reasonable. (Can dig it from my own street.)
Salary loans—low rate. (Plus compound plus.)
F. O. B. Detroit. (C. O. D. plenty.)
Big recovery sale. (Sounds too political.)
Wanted—agents. (Many hungry enough now.)
While they last. (They usually do.)
For sale—thoroughbred pups. (Mixed thoroughbred dad and mom.)
Buy now—pay later. (And later and later.)
Private detective. (Bum snooper.)
Cheerful credit. (In the beginning.)
Re-finance your car. (Buy it twice.)
Elmer, forgive me, come home—I need you—Samantha. (Affinity checked out.)
A real bargain. (P. T. Barnum succeeded that way.)
"Snap" gas, just around the corner from Bing's. (Ha, ha! ho, ho! "Just around the corner.")

"Tip" REYNOLDS.
Local No. 65.

* * *

Our old pal, Masterson, has started writing jokes, but he could not reach an adequate conclusion to this one because you cannot deliver a smack, poke or sock over the telephone line.

Watt-Knott?

"Hello!"
"Who is it, please?"
"Watt." "What's your name?" "Watt's my name?"
"Yeh, what's your name?" "My name is John Watt."
"John Watt?" "Yes." "I'll be around to see you this evening."
"All right, are you Jones?" "No, I'm Knott."
"Will you tell me your name?" "Will Knott."
"Why not?" "My name is Knott."
"Not what?"

(Continue till exhausted)

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
International Office.

* * *

Rare Steak

The line gang had just come into an eating joint straight off the job, and they were hungry.
"What'll you have?" asked the lady in waiting.
"Beef."
"How do you want it?" she persisted.
Joe waved an enormous and impatient hand. "Oh, drive in the steer and I'll bite off what I want."

RAY T. WURFEL,
L. U. No. 134.

We're glad Brother Boyd doffed his anonymity. If necessary he can replace it with a bullet-proof vest.

Two Forgotten Ones

I hear quite a lot, and it makes me red hot,
It's all about the men the nation forgot.
If you'll sit down and listen I'll make your eyes glisten
With a tale of two men we've really been missin'.
One's the man at the board; the other's the Lord.
Each trusts the other, just like a brother,
That all of the switches, those black-handled witches
Will stay right in service and not make us nervous
When there's a surge on the line or when lightnings do whine.
Now that man at the board, who cannot afford
To trust anyone but himself and the Lord
Is the Plant Operator, the load regulator;
The other's the Lord. They're the men we've ignored.

A. W. BOYD,
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

The "Duke" is tooting the trumpet and he sounds a swell rally.

Victory or Defeat?

A fight is only a conflict
Where two battle for honor or pride,
While warfare is a fight of nations,
Where survivors claim winning side.
A lone fighter, although he's the victor,
Carries scars of battle to show
His friends that his individual prowess
Had gained supremacy over his foe.
The American Federation of Labor,
With six million recruits in the field,
Collectively can win from opponents
What to individuals they would not yield.
If you're in the ranks of this army,
If the union is on your side,
Then you'll profit by the spoils of the victor
With no battle scars to mar your pride.
A single soldier of fortune
Has nothing to gain but defeat
For he has no reinforcements,
Therefore no harvest to reap.

A trades union is your ammunition,
To win you must keep up your ranks;
Shells fired in this battle of wages
Are names on application blanks.

Headquarters are in the meeting hall
Where all members attend as designed,
The fruits of victory are divided
When a working agreement is signed.

To voice your opinion at meetings
Is a shot at the enemy line,
But strength is only in numbers,
And numbers are where all members shine.

Labor needs you in its trenches;
The hall is the place of attack;
So don't miss any more meetings;
Let's not let the tension get slack.

"THE DUKE OF TOLEDO,"
L. U. No. 245.

It's tough, but in a couple of months the sales pressure will relax.

Ballade of Autos

In newspaper, in magazine,
On billboard and most everywhere,
Pictures of this year's cars are seen.
They're beautiful beyond compare.
I study each detail with care
And, will I get one?—Nay, not I.
But in such time as I can spare
I read of cars that others buy.

That Buick is a sweet machine
Upholstered in a soft mohair.
And see that Packard limousine?
At it with envious eyes I stare.
But not for me this beauty rare
Is what I'm trying to imply;
I lack the cash. In my despair
I read of cars that others buy.

The lower-priced cars, too, are keen
And fit for any millionaire;
And those with prices in between—
In any one I'd take the air
With nose held high, and debonair
As any movie actor guy,
But being broke as you're aware
I read of cars that others buy.

Envoy

At my old battered Chev I glare,
Then turn away with heavy sigh
And then ensconced in easy chair
I read of cars that others buy.

"SLEEPY STEVE,"

L. U. No. 9.

* * *

A man appeared at the door of one of our unemployed members and rang the bell. He carried a tray displaying a few coins. The Brother answered the door. "We are helping the unemployed," said the man. "Thanks," said the Brother and helped himself to one of the shining dimes.

Another of our Brothers always played an oboe. Now that he is out of a job he plays it more often. I don't know what nation adds an H as the Englishman drops it, but as the oboe player was out walking one day a bystander remarked to his partner:

"That fellow plays an hobo now that he's not working."

JOHN MORRALL,

L. U. No. 134.

* * *

This is a swell comparison, Abe, but out west they are using water power.

Harnessed Flames

From sparks to a fire the stages are but few
When uncontrolled and uncurbed at the source;

Leaping tongues of flame will convert into
A roaring blaze that destroys and devours.
Whereas, if harnessed with efficient skill,
Manifold comforts in store it will hold:
With brilliant radiance the darkness fill,
Set wheels in motion, accomplish feats untold.

Let the light of knowledge be guided so
It may shed a warming, far-reaching glow!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.



IN LAST ANALYSIS, THE PEOPLE DETER-
MINE THE KIND OF GOVERNMENT AND
THE KIND OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES
THEY GET. IN LAST ANALYSIS, FASCISM
CAN NOT EXIST WITHOUT THE SUFFER-
ANCE OF THE MASSES. GOVERNMENT,
HOWEVER, LIKE WATER, NEVER RISES
ABOVE ITS SOURCE. THE LEVEL OF INTEL-
LIGENCE OF THE GREAT BODY OF CITIZENS
DETERMINES WHAT FORM GOVERNMENT
SHALL TAKE. IT IS IMPORTANT, THERE-
FORE, FOR ALL CITIZENS TO FEEL, THINK,
AND WILL RIGHT POLICIES.

— JOHN GRAY MULLEN.

